The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

FRIENDSHIP.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Dear friend, far off, my lost desire,
So far, so near, in woe and weal;
O, loved the most when most I feel
There is a lower and a higher;

Known and unknown, human, divine!
Sweet human hand and lips and eye,
Dear heavenly friend that canst not die,
Mine, mine, forever, ever mine!

Strange friend, past, present, and to be,
Loved deepher, darklier understood;
Behold I dream a dream of good,
And mingle all the world with thee.

Thy voice is on the rolling air;
I hear thee where the waters run;
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair.

What art thou, then? I cannot guess;
But though I seem in star and flower
To feel thee, some diffusive power,
I do not, therefore, love thee less.

My love involves the love before;
My love is vaster passion now;
Though mixed with God and nature thou,
I seem to love thee more and more.

Far off thou art, but ever nigh;
I have thee still, and I rejoice;
I prosper, circled with thy voice;
I shall not lose thee though I die.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Treasury.

The following is an abstract of Secretary McCulloch's annual report: The National finances are in good condition, and Mr. McCulloch believes that with proper financial legislation, in the revision of the tariff and the modifications of certain portions of the internal revenue laws, the path to specie payments may be reached. The funding of the public debt he regards as one step toward resumption. The report shows that up to date, of the seven-thirty bonds $827,629,350 have been funded into five-twenty six per cent. bonds; of the first series $299,565,700; second series, $330,188,200; third series, $197,875,450. This leaves on the first of December, of the outstanding seven-thirty notes but 2,363,150. The compound interest notes which become due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October, 1868, have not all been redeemed; but many have been received in exchange for the three per cent. certificates.

The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be $350,000,000, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked for $25,000,000 for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount, as no more appropriations for bounties are required. The report shows that the annual interest on the public debt is, in round numbers, $140,000,000, and the estimate for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount. The estimate of the Navy Department are some $15,000,000 less than last year. The receipts show that the Internal revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to $120,000,000.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year from customs, internal revenue, lands and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in excess of the expenditures. This year the estimated excess was but $9,000,000. The Secretary's report shows that the public debt has been increased during the year from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868, $35,024,102 82. The report shows an expenditure on account of the public debt of $880,500,000, which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on public debt, &c.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. H. R. Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency, has completed his report. Its chief points are as follows:

The Comptroller suggests that national banking associations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide for their outstanding circulation in lawful money and take up their bonds within three or six months; in default of which the Comptroller shall have power to sell their bonds by auction in New York city, and after paying to the Treasurer the amount of the outstanding circulation of the bank in lawful money, to pay over any excess that may be realized from the sale of the bonds to the association or its legal representatives. Banks that are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, or with a view of reorganizing at some other and more desirable points, should be excepted from the foregoing requirements.

In regard to a central redeeming agency, the Comptroller says: "The opinion was expressed in the last annual report from this office that it was important that a system of redemptions for national bank notes should be established as early as practicable, by means of which they should be made convertable into the lawful money of the country, whether it be paper or gold, at the principal centre of trade. Without repeating the argument then made, the conviction is again expressed that only by rigid, unfailing redemption at a central point, can the bank currency of the country be kept at a uniform par value."

The Comptroller speaks as follows in regard to the periodical stringency in New York City: "A careful study of the bank statements of New York, taken separately, and the application of the facts so obtained to the aggregate statement or abstract of the whole, affords valuable and instructive information. The abstract shows the total of loans to be $163,634,000. An examination of the statements in detail show the character of the loans to be substantially as follows: Commercial or business paper, $90,000,000; demand loans, $68,500,000; accommodation loans, $3,500,000; suspended loans, $1,500,000; total, $166,500,000. Nine-sixteenths, or rather more than half the loan is legitimate business paper, the balance is upon call or for accommodation. The amount loaned on call for commercial purposes is not stated, but trustworthy information leads to the belief that it is very small. The customs and necessities of trade are of such a character as to preclude loans of this kind.

"In addition to this direct loan of $70,000,000, they furnished facilities by means of certified checks to the same class of operators to an amount ranging from $110,000,000 to $120,000,000 daily. On the 5th of October the amount was $112,800,000, and these checks are made to swell the amount of individual deposits. They are credited to depositors as money, and are circulated and treated as money by the banks and by their customers. Yet, when ascertaining the amount of deposits upon which they must hold a reserve, or upon which they must pay taxes, the banks invariably deduct all such checks on hand. For instance, on the first Monday of October they reported: Individual deposits, $224,170,000; but deducting checks on hand, $112,800,000, they had actual deposits of $111,370,000. Taking the call loans and the certified checks together, the somewhat startling fact is developed that the New York national banks furnish $70,000,000 of capital and $112,000,000 of credit for speculation. The use of certified checks is a direct inflation to that extent, which stimulates the stock market, and keeps the price of a large class of miscellaneous securities much above their actual value; so that the market is feverish and fluctuating; and a slight stringency reduces the price.

Taking advantage of an active demand for money to move the crops, west and south, shrewd operators form their combinations to depress the market by 'locking up" money, withdrawing all they can control or borrow from the common fund; money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances and stocks decline. The legitimate demand for money continues, and fearful of trenching on their reserve, the banks are straightened for means. They dare not call in their demand loans, for that would compel their customers to sell securities on a falling market, which would make matters worse. Habitually lending their means to the utmost limit of prudence, and their credit much beyond that limit to brokers and speculators, they are powerless to afford relief. Their customers, by the force of circumstances, become their masters. The banks cannot hold back or withdraw from the dilemma in which their mode of doing business has placed them. They must carry the load to save their margins.

"A panic, which should greatly reduce the price of securities, would occasion serious if not fatal results to the banks most extensively engaged in such operations, and would produce a feeling of insecurity which would be very dangerous to the entire banking interest of the country. The fact that a banking interest with capital and surplus of $100,000,000 can be, and has been repeatedly placed at the mercy of a few shrewd, though bold and unscrupulous men, is evidence of some inherent defect in its management, and the foregoing statement may serve in some degree to show where the error lies: First, in demand of call loans to brokers and speculators on collateral security, by which nearly one half the active resources of the banks are used to directly foster and promote speculative operations; secondly, certified checks or loans of credit to the same class of men, whereby stocks are inflated and immense operations are carried on daily upon fictitious capital; third, the payment of interest on bank balances, which, being payable on demand, must be loaned on call in order to avoid loss."

Under the head of specie payment the Comptroller says:

"The subject of specie payments naturally comes up whenever the currency question is discussed, and much ingenuity has been exercised in devising plans for an early resumption. The principal obstacle to specie payments may be found in the statement of the public debt of the United States, for the 1st of October, 1868, under the head of 'debt bearing no interest,' as follows: United States notes, $356,021,075; fractional currency, $32,933,614 17, making together $388,954,687 17 of government notes, circulating as money, and designed to take the place of gold and silver, by being made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the bonded debt. As long as the people prefer an inferior currency, inferior, because irredeemable, and inconvertible except at a heavy discount, they will have it to the entire exclusion of the precious metals.

"Whenever the people conclude that it is more economical to conduct the business of the country on a specie basis, they can ordain specie payments by making provision, through their representatives in Congress, for the payment or withdrawal of the present depreciated paper currency, issued and kept in circulation by the government; and whenever the people wish to restore the credit of the nation, they can do it, through their representatives in Congress, by removing the only embarrassment that stands in the way, by directing that provision shall be made for the payment of a floating indebtedness, amounting to $388,000,000, consisting of promises to pay that are never paid, and so establish the fact that the United States is a solvent debtor, able and willing to pay every debt as it becomes due. Specie payments and the restoration of the public credit are within the reach, and depend upon the will of the people of the United States."

The report closes with the following allusion to free banking: Whenever Congress shall inaugurate measures looking to the appreciation of United States notes to a gold standard, the effect of such measures will probably be to diminish the volume of such notes in circulation. To what extent the reduction would have to be carried in order to place them permanently on a specie basis would at present be mere matter of speculation. Doubtless a large amount might be carried, with profit to the government and with benefit to the public, as soon as the effect of such measures becomes apparent, by the gradual approach of legal tender notes to a par with gold. The restrictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by national banks may be safely removed, provided the establishment of a central redeeming agency in the city of New York, at which all national bank notes are redeemable at par, shall be required by law. Any inconvenience resulting from a reduction of legal tenders may thus be remedied, and the remedy will be in the hands of the only competent judge of the necessities of the case, the business public of the United States. Respectfully submitted.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives the following facts and figures with reference to the present condition of that branch of the military service:

"The number of vessels in squadron service as cruisers, storeships, and returning, is 42, carrying 411 guns, a reduction during the year of 14 vessels, carrying 96 guns. The number of vessels of all descriptions in use as cruisers, storeships, receiving ships, tugs, and the like, is 81, carrying 693 guns, a reduction from last year of 32 vessels, carrying 205 guns. The total number of vessels borne upon the navy list is 206, carrying 1,743 guns, a reduction during the year of 32 vessels, carrying 126 guns. The following figures exhibit the present employment and condition of the naval force:

"Cruising vessels in squadron service, 35, 356 guns; vessels returning from squadron, 3, 24 guns; storeships for squadrons, 4, 31 guns; special and lake service, 3, 13 guns; apprentice ship, 1, 11 guns; practice vessels, and in use at Naval Academy, 10, 115 guns; receiving ships, 6, 92 guns; quarters for officers, League Island and Marine Barracks, Norfolk, 2, 27 guns; tugs at Navy Yards and stations, powder boats, &c., 17, 18 guns; total in use, 81, 693 guns. Iron clad vessels laid up, 46, 107 guns; iron clad vessels not completed, 5, 18 guns; steam sloops not completed, 15, 253 guns; line-of-battle ships not completed, 80, — guns; other vessels laid up, repairing, fitting for sea, and for sale, 57, 592 guns; total number of vessels of all descriptions in use, building, repairing, fitting for sea, 206, 1,743 guns. The vessels of the navy are classified as follows: Vessels of the first rate of 2,400 tons and upwards, 35, 662 guns; vessels of the second rate, of 1,200 to 2,400 tons, 37, 483 guns; vessels of the third rate, of 600 to 1,200 tons, 76, 414 guns; vessels of the fourth rate under 600 tons, 38, 184 guns; total, 200 vessels, 1,743 guns. The following indicates the character of the vessels: Iron clad vessels, 52, 129 guns; screw steamers, 95, 938 guns; paddle wheels, 28, 199 guns; sailing vessels, 31, 477 guns. Total, 206 vessels, 1,743 guns."

The report contains a detailed account o Admiral Farragut's tour through Europe and also furnishes a list of the vessels and officers on the various stations at home and abroad.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Schofield, in his annual report, says the strength of the army on September 30 was 48,081, which by January will be reduced by expiration of term of service alone to about 43,000. No recruiting is in operation except for the cavalry service. All volunteer officers, except one, have been mustered out of service. At the suggestion of General Sherman authority was given on October 6th for the muster in of one regiment of volunteer cavalry from Kansas, whose service is not expected to exceed six months, for service against the Indians. It may, the Secretary says, be reasonably expected that a considerable reduction of the army may be made within the next year. He recommends such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent officers, and by consolidation of regiments. The Secretary also recommends that the four regiments of veteran reserves be disbanded, officers unfit for service to be retired and others to be transferred to active regiments. The term of enlistment ought to be increased to five years. The disbursements of the pay department during the fiscal year amount to $60,000,000. The disbursements for reconstruction have been $2,500,000. Bounty claims to the extent of $25,000,000 have been paid. It is estimated that $45,682,388 85 will be required for the War Department for the next fiscal year. The estimated deficiencies for the current year are, however, $15,975,000. In speaking of the Indian War Secretary Schofield says it is proved beyond dispute that it was begun by the Indians without any provocation whatever. Its object is supposed to be the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route, which are the best hunting grounds in America, and the Secretary indorses General Sherman's remedy to procure peace—namely, coercion. The rest of the War report is an unimportant review of the military districts.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Browning reports during the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	acres.
Cash sales	914,941 33
Located with military warrants	2,583 42
Taken for homesteads	2,224,753 31
Approved to States as swamp	259,187 58
Grants to railroads	667,257 57
Located with college scrip	1,042,889 08
	6,855,742 50

A quantity less by 385,372 acres than that disposed of the previous year. The quantity of lands still undisposed of is 1,405,366,687 acres.

The cash receipts of the office during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $1,632,745.93, which exceeds the amount received from the same sources the previous year by $284,883 38.

The Secretary devotes a good portion of his report to the Pacific railroads, and on the whole speaks of them in excellent terms. The following statement exhibits the amount of United States bonds issued to the respective companies:

Union Pacific, 820 miles	$20,230,000
Central Pacific, of California, 390 miles	14,764,000
9425 10000 miles	6,303,000
Sioux City and Pacific, 69½ miles	1,112,000
Western Pacific, 20 miles	320,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, 100 miles	640,000
Central Branch Union Pacific, 100 miles	970,000
1,793½ miles, nearly	$44,337,000

The Agricultural Department.

From advance sheets of the annual repor of the Department of Agriculture, now in press (but not ready for distribution before January), the following interesting figures are taken. They show the total yield, average and money value of the crops named for all the States in the United States:

	Total yield.	Average.	Value.
Indcorn(bush)	765,320,000	32,520,2 9	$ 610,498,390
Wheat	212,441,400	13,321,651	421,700,450
Rye	23,184,000	1,089,175	32,498,700
Oats	278,88,000	10,746,316	172,472,970
Barley	26,727,000	1,131,217	22,850,130
Buckwheat	21,359,000	1,227,826	20,409,650

The following shows the average yield per acre for the whole country:

Indian corn, (bush.	24	Buckwheat	17.
Wheat	11 5	Potatoes	92.
Rye	11.5	Tobacco, (lbs)	.631.
Oats	26	Hay, (tons)	1.31
Barley	23	Cotton, (bales)	.306

The average home value per acre for the whole country was as follows:

Indian corn	$18 75	Buckwheat	$18 00
Wheat	23 00	Potatoes	74 88
Rye	19 00	Tobacco	82 45
Oats	16 00	Hay	18 60
Barley	20 25	Cotton	33 00

The number, aggregate value and average value per head, of live stock in the United States, were as follows:

	Number.	Value.	Av.val.
Horses	5,760,940	$432,696,226	$75 16
Mules	858,685	6,415,760	77 61
Oxen and other cattle	11,945,481	249,144,599	20 86
Milch Cows	8,091,563	319,681,153	36 78
Sheep (all ages)	38,99 912	95,447,809	2 26
Hogs(all ages)	24,317,253	119,767,266	4 55

The averages in New York were: Horses, $91; mules, $89 64; oxen and other cattle, $39 27; milch cows, $52 54; sheep, $3 33; hogs, $8 78. In Pennsylvania: Horses, $96 39; mules, $108 81; oxen and other cattle, $32 59; milch cows, $44 94; sheep, $3 04; hogs, $7 90. New Jersey is the only State where horses average over $100, except in Wisconsin, where the average reaches $103 96; also, in mules, Florida coming next, at $108 89, and Pennsylvania, $108 81.

The Late H. Rives Pollard—The "Southern Opinion."

The last number of the *Southern Opinion*, a memorial number, edited by E. A. Pollard, Esq., brother of the deceased editor, appeared on Saturday last, according to announcement, with sixteen of its wide columns devoted to the details of the late homicide. The paper contains no reading matter not connected with the late editor, and the sad affair which resulted in his death.

In the narrative Mr. Pollard says that a warrant had been gotten out for his arrest on arriving at Richmond after learning of his brother's death, "by the cowards who had murdered his (my) brother." He also says that "through a whole day and until midnight I walked the streets of Richmond, from door to door, to obtain legal counsel against my brother's murderer," and that there was no question of fee, that being assured. He says:

"I went to a man whom my murdered brother, when an editor, had raised to public office, who had formerly been the counsel of my brother in other cases, and who had expressed great friendship for myself; when in the conduct of the old *Examiner*, I had been in a position to do him favors. That man refused. More than this, (and there is a witness to it,) he allowed me to unburden my whole case; to tell who were my witnesses, to expose what I expected to prove, and after thus possessing himself of all the points against the murderer, he *then* (after the lapse of a half hour's conversation) coldly told me that he was the friend of the murderer's family and could not appear against him.

Yet another lawyer was applied to. He had been a college mate of mine. I appealed to him, almost with tears in my eyes. This man answered: "Mr. Pollard, if I was you, considering the state of public opinion, I would not be active in prosecuting the murderer. Public opinion, sir, would not sustain me." "Sir," I replied—and the saltest of tears in my eyes must have broken with a blaze of scorn—"public opinion may have its weight; but there is a time when the true and the brave man, in the execution of duty—the honorable advocate—throws it from him as a contemned and despised thing; throws it as a base fetter into the gutter."

In regard to the "fatal article" Mr. Pollard admits that it was "improper," and does not attempt to defend it, though he thinks there were palliating circumstances—certainly enough to have saved his brother from the "doom of being shot through the back with a load of buckshot from the garret of an assassin."

In view of the card of Mr. Hanna, to the effect that he (Hanna) objected to the "prostitution" of the *Southern Opinion*, and that he (Hanna) had at times prepared paragraphs for insertion that caused him (Hanna) keener pain than it did those for whom they were intended, &c., Mr. E. A. Pollard recalls and annuls any excuses made in behalf of Hanna.

Of the burial of the remains he says:

"It was inexpressibly touching to those who mourned the dead to notice, when the remains passed out of Richmond, what marks of respect were shown all along the road. At Charlottesville, where the remains were delayed over night, many of the leading citizens called to express their deep sympathy to the brother, E. A. Pollard—insisted on sitting by the corpse through the night, and the next morning when the remains were placed on the Orange and Alexandria train to be conveyed to their last resting place in Nelson county, they were bourne to the cars by a committee of citizens and a large crowd looked on with respectful sympathy. They were buried in the cemetery at 'Oakridge,' once the property of the Rives family, now owned by William Porcher Miles.

The Great Pacific Route.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

Chicago is already on the alert to reap the earliest advantages from the opening of the Pacific Railroads. Her action, to some, may savor of haste, but, all things considered, she is simply moving in time. If, perchance, our own city is to obtain a crumb from the rich table of commerce shortly to be set for the continent, its business men should also be moving. Months are required to establish proper agencies, prepare trade circulars, arrange papers, and put traffic on the way. At a meeting held recently in Chicago, several prominent features of the new route were discussed, and it was claimed that sixty days was the minimum time from London to the East Indies at present, while by the Pacific roads across the continent the same destination may be reached in thirty-five days. This fact of itself almost settles the route of Eastern commerce, and that is the prize to be fought for. The curious historical fact was also developed that cities and nations have been made and unmade, according as they have gained or lost the rich commerce of the East. Babylon, Tyre, Palmyra Venice, Holland and England have succeeded each other in commercial importance, just as they have gained that trade, and all (except of course, England) have passed from commercial existence as they lost it. What then may we not gain?

VARIETIES.

—Brigham Young was stricken with paralysis in the midst of business, one day last week, and his friends fear serious results.

—Colonel George W. M'Cook of Steubenville, Ohio, sails from New York on Saturday next for Havre, with the intention of spending some time in Europe.

—A Grecian bend which arrived in St. Albans, Vt., from Canada last week, was found at the Custom House to consist of $390 worth of smuggled silks.

—A correspondent thinks it remarkable that "so many persons who are insane when they commit murder, get suddenly sane when they want to be let out of jail."

—Blonde hair is now all the rage in New York. The *Express* says what cannot be dyed can be covered by a golden wig, which is thought cheap at seventy-five dollars.

—The gossips now report that Queen Victoria wants to get married again, her "intended" being Duke Ernest of Saxe Gotha, Prince Albert's eldest brother. The Duke, however, objects.

—The ferryboat Brooklyn, which was brought to Philadelphia from New York about two months ago, was burned to the water's edge on Friday evening, at her dock at Gloucester, New Jersey.

—James T. Roberts a well known journalist and shorthand writer died at Bellevue Hospital, New York, on Saturday night from the effect of injuries received at the hands of some person unknown. He was found lying insensible on the sidewalk and was taken to the hospital where he expired, without having been conscious at any time since he was found.

—It is asserted that about one in three of the gold sovereigns in circulation in England is light in weight. The evidence given before the Royal Commission on International Coinage showed that the average value of the sovereign in ordinary use was one penny below its legal value of twenty shillings. The Government is recommended to take the light pieces at their nominal value and recoin them.

—Another of those revolting pieces of judicial barbarity which are constantly coming to notice in connection with the Chinese Yamun, has been noticed in one of the local papers. The Shanghae *Recorder* mentions that a notification appeared outside of the Che-Helen's Yumans stating that he has succeeded in capturing a certain Lin-sian man, a noted bandit and levyer of black mail, and inviting information to be lodged against him such as will suffice to condemn him at his approaching trial. It is expected that his punishment will be, being put into a box of such a nature that he can neither lie down, sit nor stand; his head and hands only coming out of it, and being so left exposed to the sun till he died of exhaustion and starvation.

Wild Animals Loose.

The Corning (N. Y.) *Democrat* gives the particulars of a great excitement which is prevailing in the quite town of Hornby, over the appearance of dangerous wild animals, heard in the woods nearly every night; particularly in the region of Dry Run and Wild Cat Hollow. Their screams are represented as sounding like the crying of a women in distress, or calling some one at a distance. The terror is becoming wide spread among the inhabitants, and few dare venture out after dark except in company with others, and well armed. The first appearance of one of these animals occurred in the Harrison neighborhood about two weeks ago. It was so told that it chased a cat up the corner of a house on to the roof, frightening the inmates nearly to death.

A few evenings afterwards a gentleman who was in his stable yard milking a cow saw a very peculiar looking animal prowling around, and becoming alarmed arose to run into the house. The animal upon seeing him, likewise became frightened and escaped to their neighboring woods. Another gentleman saw something approaching his premises recently, that looked so ferocious and dangerous that he ran for his gun to shoot it. Upon endeavoring to obtain a favorable position for that purpose the thing got sight of him, and sped with such velocity that his fright prevented him from firing at it.

Another young man avers that but a few evenings since, as he was driving through a piece of woods after having taken a young lady home from a sociable, he saw an animal springing through the branches of the trees, and that its eyes, in the intense darkness of the night, looked like two coals of fire. He acknowledges to have been so terrified that he ran his horse all the way home, and several times narrowly escaped having his buggy overturned and his neck broken. Many others have seen the same thing at different times and places, all of whom unite in describing it as being about the size of a large dog, very black in color, with ferocious thick head and erect ears. The number of these animals is unknown, but active measures are to be introduced at once for their slaughter. Hunting parties are to be organized.

The Erie War—$4,500,000 Demanded of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Erie fight assumed a new and interesting phase to-day. The Erie Railway Company paid to Mr. Vanderbilt for the stock in his hands last Spring the sum of $3,500,000 and a bonus of $1,000,000 in order to stop the suits instituted by Schell and others. This arrangement was concluded against the wishes of Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Howe.

To-day Mr. Fisk waited on Commodore Vanderbilt and tendered to him the stock purchased from him by the company, at the same time making a formal demand for the restoration of the $4,500,000 paid to him. This action is taken preliminary to instituting a suit against Mr. Vanberbilt in order that the transaction may be brought before the public.

In the affidavit accompanying the complaint of Belmont this arrangement referred to is made one of the grounds for impuging the action of the directors, and hence their desire to have the whole matter investigated. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE SLATE.

Our Republican brethren hereabouts are busy making slates for the coming men. There is nothing in the Constitution or acts of Congress to prevent this, and we don't know any more innocent amusement, except the breaking of them. The latest is a prominent politician, in banking circles in this city, for State Treasurer, one of our present candidates for the United States Senate for Governor, and the Allegheny delegation to be a unit for J. EDGAR THOMSON for United States Senator. This is all very fine for the latter gentleman, but not quite so smooth for the others. GEARY will win on the general theory of a fool for luck, and IRWIN is entitled by precedent to another term as State Treasurer. We understand positively, that Mr. THOMSON will not decline Senatorial honors, which means he will reach for them. There is more in this than may appear upon the surface. The railroad interest of the United States is one sufficiently great to interest and attract Congress, and will undoubtedly invite legislation at an early day. Mr. THOMSON need not necessarily detach himself from the Pennsylvania Central if elected Senator, but would, if in that position, be placed upon the most important Committee bearing upon that interest. He would bring with him an experience and intelligence which would impose a deference to his views in relation to the Pacific roads, in which he has a great interest, which might be converted to the benefit of Pennsylvania. We reiterate what we said before, if he has obtained his own and T. A. SCOTT's consent to go after the position he will not be defeated. We do not pretend to explain how Mr. SCOTT can make it clear to sixty-seven men, but we do say he can do it if any man can. He is so kind and gentle, at the same time so clear and convincing—in short such a treasure of a man, that the Pennsylvania Legislature would be false to its past history, and run the risk of forfeiting all the reputation it has earned, if it could refuse this small favor. He has adopted the patriotic saying of a gallant old Commodore of the navy to the Dey of Algiers, at one time: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." It is needless to say he is on the defence. Who will break this slate?

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore *Gazette* says—"Chief Justice CHASE, who has just returned from Richmond, speaks in flattering terms of the Southern people, so far as he was able to judge of feelings. He thinks there are no people more loyal, or more anxious for peace and harmony between the two sections, and that if permitted to do so they would very soon recover from the disastrous results of the rebellion.

"Senator HENDRICKS, who has arrived here, thinks there is a determination on the part of the Democracy to give Gen. GRANT's administration a generous support; and doubts not if public affairs be left to Gen. GRANT's own control his administration will be acceptable to the whole country.

"A number of private letters to Hon. W. W. BOYCE, formerly a member of Congress, report the people of South Carolina as rapidly recovering from the fearful effects of secession, and that with in another year their industrial pursuits will be again established on a firm basis. The writers express the opinion that the several rulings of Chief Justice CHASE, during the late session of the Circuit Court in Richmond, has tended greatly to establish confidence and restore a feeling of security.

"At a meeting of the Washington Club last evening Attorney General EVARTS had occasion to refer to General B. F. BUTLER, and remarked that he "sincerely hoped General BUTLER would not die with sufficient brass to erect his own monument." Mr. EVARTS seems to carry in his memory the proceedings on the impeachment trial. It is confidently predicted here that General BUTLER will be the controlling member of the House during the approaching session."

A MAGNIFICENT reception was given to General Grant last night, at the residence of Marshal O. Roberts, in New York. Among the distinguished guests present were Gov. Hoffman, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon. John A. Griswold, William B. Astor, Hon. John A. Frances, Colonel T. W. Knox, General Burnside, General Banks, William Cullen Bryant, George W. Curtis, Junius H. Browne, Henry J. Raymond, Cyrus W. Field, Gen. Sickles, Isaac W. England, General Robert Anderson, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, John C. Fremont, Henry C Murphy, and Samuel J. Tilden. No speeches were made. The affair was a genuine success.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

Senator MORTON says the resumption of cash payments by the government and the banks, will make paper money equivalent to gold, and thus settle the greenback question. True, most sage lawgiver; but to effect this settlement, that resumption must be permanent, established upon known relations betwen cash and paper necessary to the maintainance of the latter as a convertible currency, and on which alone can it be made the equivalent of gold. There is an immense preparation necessary to the adjustment of the respective amounts of coin and paper money so that the former may sustain the latter at par. This Senator, and many others, seem to think that in order to resume payments, it is only necessary for the treasury and the banks to commence and go on redeeming their notes in gold, and that public confidence will aid their efforts and make such resumption smooth and lasting. The New York *Tribune* takes this remarkable view of the subject, and raises the resumption cry as lustily and sagaciously as it once shouted—"Onward to Richmond!"

It does not seem to enter the minds of these sanguine visionaries who, for its chastisement direct the policy of the country, that a long season of preparation is first necessary, and that the resumption must be commenced and continued, cautiously and gradually. Suspension lasted in England a quarter of a century, and payments were at last resumed with extreme circumspection. A premature resumption in this country, after the suspension of 1837, was followed by the disasters of '41-2-3, which greatly aggravated the financial distress that every where prevailed, and from which it took many years to recover. The difficulties in the way now, of resuming specie payments, are vastly greater than they were then. The proportion of currency and paper credits to be sustained is much larger, and must augment the commercial disasters and general suffering.

The New York *Evening Post*, extreme in its Radicalism on every thing but finances, treats this subject rationally, and shows the utter folly as well as impracticability of attempting specie payments at this time. It says, "success would be impossible. Such an attempt must, if made, be speedily followed by another suspension of payments. The amount of currency now in actual circulation in this country is about $700,000,000; equivalent in value to about $528,000,000 in gold. The sudden resumption of specie payments would therefore add $172,000,000 to the value of the currency. The whole circulation, now worth $528,000,000 would suddenly become worth $700,000,000.

"It is admitted that prices are now "inflated;" that is to say, labor, goods, land and stocks bring far higher prices than they would in specie. The reason of this is that there is far more currency in the country than can be used at fair and ordinary prices; and the excess of currency seeking employment in buying these things advanced the prices of them until it is all employed. If specie payments were resumed, prices must fall. But even at the present enormous prices the country can only use, in money value $528,000,000 of currency. How much money can be used by the same amount of business after the resumption of specie payments?

"Upon this point opinions will differ; but perhaps no one will suspect the estimate of exaggeration, if the average prices in gold of speculative stocks, labor, real estate, produce and manufactured goods be regarded as greater by twenty-five per cent., or one-fourth, with our present currency than they would be with a redeemable currency. Yet if this estimate be correct, and it is probably far within the truth, the whole amount of a mixed currency of gold and redeemable notes which could be kept in circulation after resumption, would be, at most $420,000,000. Of this, in order to insure the safety of the remainder, not less than one-third must be actual coin; so that the whole circulation of paper issued by the Treasury and the banks cannot safely be more than $280,000,000. But, if the Legal-tender act be continued in operation, except for payment by the Treasury itself, and the banks thus enabled to hold greenbacks instead of coin in their reserves, this aggregate may be temporarily increased to $350,000,000.

"One of the consequences of redemption, therefore, is the reduction of the paper currency of the country to, at most, $350,000,000. What is to become of the rest of the $700,000,000 now in circulation? It must come back to the banks, and thus to the Treasury, for redemption. It is therefore impossible for the government permanently to resume specie payments, until it is ready to redeem and withdraw from circulation at least $350,000,000 of the currency now in use. To announce an early resumption under present circumstances would be mere trifling."

WHAT KIND OF PEACE?

When the negro is fully protected in his natural and political rights—when the Northern loyalist can denounce treason and tyranny in Texas with the same freedom that the Southern rebel can now "indicate by name those selected for murder"—when our constitution is obeyed in its spirit as well as in its letter—when all our citizens, without regard to race or color, shall enjoy the full protection of the laws—then, and not till then, will we have that peace which will make us a free, just and prosperous nation.—*Commercial.*

After the solemn assurance given by Congress, while civil strife was raging, that the war was not undertaken for any purpose of punishment or revenge, but for the sole object of overcoming opposition to the Government of the United States, and that as soon as that object were attained the war should cease, and the States where such opposition existed should occupy their places under the Constitution with all their rights and equality unimpaired—after this emphatic assurance, on which the malcontents laid down their arms, the reconstruction policy of Congress, conceived in the style of hatred, for the express purpose of punishment and revenge, was a national perfidy which has has no example.

The laws to carry out this policy are finished with a bold, masterly hand; they are touched with the odious spirit of those vehement passions that call forth all the energies of bad men whenever they long to oppress, persecute and insult. It seemed as if it was desired by the authors to incite to outbreaks and resistance, that an excuse should be afforded for a perpetual military despotism, opening the way to perpetual spoils and the gratification of undying hate. Wisdom was disfranchised and crushed under the feet of ignorance; government was wrested from intellect and consigned to benighted heathenism.

But, though provoked by everything that can stir the blood of men, no concerted resistance has been made. During the Presidential campaign, a continued blast of pestilential libels upon the Southern people was kept up for the purpose of exciting against them a blind rage in the North, to aid the Radical cause. But forbearance has, nevertheless, been the rule in the South. Their people are in a state of peace and quiet, that candor must admit with astonishment, when the revolting system under which they have been oppressed, is considered—a system sublimed into wanton degradation and premeditated humiliation.

That good order prevails, generally, in the Southern States, is tacitly admitted by the *Commercial*, as it is now driven into Texas to find reasons for justifying General GRANT in retaining a large standing army. Into that remote quarter are the searchers for Southern outrages now compelled to go, and distance may, for a time, give currency to their prolific coinage. Their stories may have some truth at the bottom. One real murder will sustain stories of a hundred fictitious ones, which the manufacturers and circulators repeat, thinking they are talking to innocents who will believe them without question. But the truth will finally come from Texas, and when it does, probably we shall see how great a fire a little spark may kindle; and that the people of that State quietly submit to atrocious wrongs that would occasion a universal rebellion in Massachusetts.

But if the *Commercial* believes its assertions about disorders in Texas, does it not also believe that the citizens of that State are of the same origin, education, religion, morals and disposition of the people of Pennsylvania? If outrages and violences like those the *Commercial* alleges exists in Texas, prevailed throughout Pennsylvania, would they not be traceable to some cause—to some flagrant abuse—to some great injustice done to the people? And would not wisdom and humanity direct that the cause should first be ascertained and removed; a process sure to restore order among a rational, intelligent people? Bloodless and inexpensive, it is true; but are the Radicals so sanguinary, and fond of plunder, as to reject quiet methods for the restoration of peace? Would they appeal at once to force? call for an army to compel submission, and if trouble still continued, call for more troops, and enforce the same kind of order they have in Ireland and Poland? We are sorry to observe that such looks to be the contemplated Radical process, and that the expression—"let us have peace"—means this sort of peace—the unreasoning exaction of despotism.

FAT.

Mr. Dana and other special counsel employed in prosecuting Jeff. Davis are well paid, as it is well known that Mr. Stanbery expended $25,000 in fees to special counsel during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867. Mr. Stanbery, before he became Attorney General, had pocketed some good fees from the United States—among them one of $12,000 for defending Provost Marshal Gassaway against suits prosecuted by Kentucky disloyalists, and a retainer of $5,000 in defence of cases which might be brought against officers of the War Department. Hon. John A. Bingham was paid $5,000, by order of Hon. E. M. Stanton, for his services in prosecuting the assassination conspirators, and Mr. Evarts has received several handsome fees from the department of which he is now the head.

The above from the Washington *Republican*. Mr. BINGHAM ought to give to the poor a portion of the fee received for convicting Mrs. SURRATT. That was a murder.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

The National Board of Trade, now in session in Cincinnati, is a highly respectable body, representing the great business interests of the country—manufactures, railroads, banks, commerce and trade. The interests of Pittsburgh there are under the able guardianship of Messrs. THURSTON and BRUNOT, substantial citizens of wisdom, experience and integrity. If they are examples of the collective body, its composition should command universal public respect, if the word *public* means adherents to that school of political economists who hold that a public debt is a public blessing, and that it is the duty of government to confer exclusive privileges upon captital by commercial restrictions, and by clothing it with corporate power, which individuals do not possess, to increase its profits and to quadruple its inherent strength. Perhaps this school embraces all the truly wise *public*. We neither admit nor deny anything upon the subject. Our purpose is simply to act the part of disinterested spectators of the doings of this intelligent and influential Board. Among these we noticed the following which was presented and referred on Thursday:

Resolved, That it is to the manifest interest of both the Government and the people that the construction of railroads should be encouraged by the former, and this can be done by permitting railroad iron to be imported duty free.

This is a delicate subject to come before a body thus constituted, whose purpose is to deliberate, decide, recommend and advise, in vital matters. The very entertaining of such a resolution throws a suspicion upon the sincerity of these substantial and honorable advocates of so-called "protection of American labor against the pauper labor of Europe." If pushed, it makes at once a conflict between capital invested in manufactories of railroad iron and capital invested in railroads. The owners of the latter, in asking this exemption, make concessions against the cardinal doctrines of their school, so palpable and overwhelming, as to render it more than doubtful, whether they, in their inmost souls, themselves believe in those doctrines. For if it benefits a railroad to get cheap iron, it surely benefits the farmer to get cheap implements of husbandry, and everybody to get cheap clothing and all the necessaries of life at low rates.

It does really seem as if this resolution gives up the whole protective doctrine, and shows, that when capital is taxed by the practical operation of that doctrine, it can see where the shoe pinches, to use a homely expression, and knows where to look for the remedy. Run out the principle of this resolution, and its logical consequences would recognize the following, and a great many other, broad heresies, utterly destructive of the doctrines so earnestly advocated by Messrs BRUNOT and THURSTON, and their entire school, as fundamental and vital in the building up social prosperity and making a nation wealthy. Here are some of the heresies recognized by this remarkable resolution:

That the maxim of buying in the cheapest market, and selling in the dearest, which regulates every citizen in his individual dealings, is strictly applicable, as the best rule for the trade of the whole nation.

That duties on imports are a tax paid by the consumer, and that it cannot benefit consumers (the people) to tax them.

That foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of the country, by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital and industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment those articles for which its own situation is better adapted.

That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.

That a policy founded on these principles would render the commerce of the world an interchange of mutual advantages, and diffuse an increase of wealth and enjoyment among the inhabitants of each state.

That the restrictive policy among nations, each trying to exclude the productions of other countries, with the specious design of encouraging its own productions, inflicts on the bulk of its people, who are consumers, the necessity of submitting to privations in the quantity or quality of commodities, and thus renders, what ought to be the source of benefits and harmony among states, a constantly recurring source of jealousy and hostility.

That the prevailing favor for the protective or restrictive system is derived from the supposition that every importation of foreign commodities occasions a dimunition or discouragement of our own productions to the same extent; whereas, although the particular description of production which could not stand against unrestrained foreign competition would be discouraged; yet, as no importation could be continued for any length of time without a corresponding exportation direct or indirect, there would be an encouragement for the purpose of that exportation of some other production, to which our situation might be better suited; thus affording at least an equal, and probably a greater, and certainly a more beneficial employment to our own capital and labor.

That the same strain of argument, which, with corresponding prohibitions and protective duties, should exclude us from foreign trade, might be brought forward to justify the enactment of restrictions upon the interchange of productions among the States composing the Union, or among the counties of the same State.

That the protected commodity is increased in price which increase enures to the benefit of the manufacturer and not to the operative; drawing its profits direct from the consumer to the producer; taxing the many for the benefit of the few; taxing the thousands of railroads for the benefit of a few manufacturers of rails.

These inferential heresies are too numerous to recapitulate. The unlucky resolution which, in so few words includes so much, surely cannot be adopted by such a body. Would that General MOORHEAD were there—he would dismiss it with becoming indignation. Especially would he do so, were his fortune invested in manufactories of iron rails, and he were not the owner of a solitary share of railroad stock. As it is, we call upon Messrs. THURSTON and BRUNOT to look at the enormity of this proposition, and, as the protectors of American labor, scout it from the National Board of Trade, branded with the abominations which it insidiously covers.

A CHANGE ASKED FOR.

The daily *State Guard*, of Harrisburg, insists upon the abolition of the Electoral College, and gives a great many sensible reasons for so doing. Among others, it says, "the time has arrived for a change of this system, alike because of its farcical appearance, as for the awful temptation it affords, in these days of political mendacity and fraud, to huckster and barter against the will of the people. During a Presidential can vass the voter never thinks of the electors—indeed we question whether one out of every three men know the elector in the district to which he belongs, or ever takes the trouble to ascertain who he is. The spirit of the voter is aroused in favor of or against a candidate for President, so that reason as well as prudence dictate that the vote should be direct for the man a candidate for President."

We were struck with the pertinence of the remarks during the past canvass in this county. When the Republican Executive Committee deliberately printed and circulated Democratic Electoral tickets with the name of JAMES SILL, Republican cadidate for elector, inserted about midway in the list of names, so as not to attract attention, and but few could tell what party he belonged to. The insertion of this name rendered void the entire ticket, and the election officers were previously informed of the fraud, and, of course, threw them out. Suppose this was done on an extended scale, the will of the majority could be easily defeated. Every disreputable and cowardly device was and will be resotred to, to prevent the Democratic party from obtaining power, in the way of marked tickets and stuffed ballot boxes which impels us to second any movement which will simplify the ballot system. Let us vote directly for President and Vice President, it is so, practically, and it is all a farce as well as an expense to the taxpayers to maintain electoral colleges in every State. To prove it costs something we subjoin the items for our State:

EXPENSES OF THE COLLEGE.

Subsequently, Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report of the Expenses of the Electoral College, embracing the following items and sum total of the pay of the Electors *per diem* and contingent expenses:

G. Morrison Coates	$18 00
Thomas M. Marshall	30 00
William H. Barnes	18 00
William T. Pollock	18 00
Richard Wildey	18 00
George W. Hill	18 00
Maris Hoopes	12 00
David M. Rank	12 00
William Davis	30 00
Winthrop W. Ketcham	25 00
Samuel Knorr	36 00
Benjamin F. Wagenseller	18 00
Charles H. Mullen	18 00
George W. Elder	18 00
John Stewart	18 00
Jacob Granus	36 00
James Sill	42 00
H. G. Johnson	42 00
J. K. Ewing	30 00
William Frew	30 00
A. W. Crawford	35 00
James S. Rutan	32 00
George W. Hamerely, Secretary	50 00
J. Robley Dunglison, "	50 00
George F. Morgan, "	50 00
Hampton S. Thomas, Sergeant-at-arms	10 00
G. L. Braun, Assistant "	8 00
Andrew Alexander, Messenger	8 00
Isaac Hemberg, Doorkeeper	8 00
Jacob Styers	8 00
Styers and Braun, Incidentals	10 00
Harry Maloy, Page	3 00
W. Weaver, "	3 00
Andy Pine, "	3 00
Total expenses	$823 00

Mr. Crawford offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the College be authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for $823 00 in payment of the members and officers and the payment of the incidental expenses of the College.

Three clerks at fifty dollars for two hours work, is the way the Republicans propose to save the people's money. As amendments to the Constitution are the order of the day, and universal suffrage comes in next, let us have one changing the method of voting for President, and permit this universal Yankee nation to vote for whom it pleases for President by name, and perhaps then we should have more candidates. The SUSAN ANTHONY people want a man, (their greatest want); the colored troops would have a representative who fought nobly; the boys in blue would not stand any nonsense from nominating conventions after the machinery of Electoral tickets was dispensed with; the Conservatives and Radicals might each have candidate accommodating the expansive idea of universal suffrage.

We wish again to call the attention of the member of Councils of the Sixth Ward to the condition of Bluff street. Can it not be graded and paved, and a strong picket fence built along its precipitous front enclosing a row of trees? It is now dangerous and unsightly, but could be made a beautiful avenue; the cost of which would be cheerfully borne by the property-holders of the street, if the necessary legislation was obtained.

CONGRESS.

An interesting question is likely to come immediately before this august body. Mr. MANN, of Louisiana, died soon after his election. Another election to fill the vacancy has been held, and the seat will be contested between the opposing candidates, JONES (white) and MENARD (colored.) The latter we suppose is a negro, though the term *colored*, is equally applicable to Indians, Chinese, Esquimaux, &c. If he is a negro, of pure descent, with all the winning peculiarities of the race, this Congress is bound to take him in. SUMNER must see that he "sticks."

We glean these facts from the Washington *Express*.—"The rolls of the House December 7th, will bear the names of 223 Representatives, including delegations from Georgia and Alabama. Four members of the House have died—Finney and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Mann, of Louisiana, and Hinds of Alabama—and one of the first acts of the session will be the customary resolutions and addresses by their colleagues. Mr. Finney occupied his seat only a week, and is succeeded by S. Newton Pettis. Mr. Stevens is succeeded by C. J. Dickey, and Jones or Menard will succeed Mr. Mann, the election being contested. Menard is a colored man.

"The Senate will contain 66 members, including Messrs. Hill and Miller, of Georgia, and Spencer and Warner, of Alabama, being an increase of 13 since the vote on impeachment. Of these, 22 will go out on the 4th of March—Bayard, of Delaware; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Chandler, of Michigan; Conness, of California; Dixon, of Connecticut; Doolittle of Wisconsin; Edmunds, of Vermont, (re-elected;) Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Henderson, of Missouri; Hendricks, of Indiana; Morgan, of New York; Morrill, of Maine; Patterson, of Tennessee; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Sprague, of Rhode Island, (re-elected;) Stewart, of Nevada; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Tipton, of Nebraska; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Welch, of Florida; Wythe, of Maryland, and Wade, of Ohio."

THE JEWS AS A CLASS.

General GRANT has made it all right with the Jews in regard to No. 11. He says he didn't mean it, being a little out of humor and in a good deal of a hurry at the time. But they have General GEARY now on the anxious bench in relation to his recent Thanksgiving Proclamation as will be seen by the following:

THE HEBREWS AND GOVERNOR GEARY.

A great many of our Hebrew citizens, feeling themselves slighted by the Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Geary declined to celebrate the day yesterday, and this curious advertisement was printed in a morning paper: "The Synagogue Bethel Emeth will not be opened on Thanksgiving Day, as heretofore, the Jewish citizens of Pennsylvania having been excluded by the letter and spirit of the Governor's Proclamation." When our Hebrew friends have been deliberately insulted by any State official, we have been the first to rebuke the outrage. In this instance, however, if any offense has been given, we feel very certain that it must have been done unintentionally. In his proclamation, Governor Geary recommended all the people of the State to thank God "with Christian humility for health and prosperity," and to pray "that our paths through life may be directed by the example and instructions of the Redeemer, who died that we might enjoy the blessings which temporarily flow therefrom, and eternal life in the world to come." Herein was not intentional "exclusion" of any religious sect from joining in the observance of the day, although this is probably the "letter and spirit" referred to as objectionable. We think the brethren of Bethel Emeth have been too sensitive in this case; and their sensitiveness was not shared by other synagogues throughout the city.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

We are frequently asked, "What will General GRANT do when he becomes President?" The question betrays anxiety, not coupled with expectation of place, nor related to any hope of personal advantage, so far as Democrats are concerned. It is the honest enquiry of men deeply in earnest as to the future, and solicitous only for the common good The question obtains importance, because of the peculiar condition of public affairs, and the absence of any expressed opinion on the part of the incoming President.

It is hard to say what he will do, for we believe he don't know himself. He will most probably take the chapter of accidents, and trust to luck, as much for the balance of his days, as he has up to this time. He is a remarkable example of a man who has floated with the current not stemmed it, and mysteriously landed upon the "summit of manhood's expectation." He is as much of an enigma to his own party, as to ours; but to the one, the anxiety about what he will do after he is seated in the Presidential chair, hinges upon the distribution of the spoils; with the other, it is as to the administrative policy to be pursued.

Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed; and we shall continue with that class, and watch and pray. Placing a pilot at the helm when all the angry elements are raging, who has no nautical experience, who knows not the whereabouts of the shoals and rocks to be avoided on the way, who is ignorant of the very terms of the chart that should guide his course, is at best but a dangerous experiment. We hope he will reach the end of his voyage with less unnecessary mortality than that which saddened the march to Richmond.

U. S. SENATOR.

There is still much grief exhibited over the condition of affairs in Allegheny county in regard to the Senator question. It is not our funeral to be sure, but being obliged to occupy the position of a constituent to somebody, we have a contingent interest in the selection. MARSHALL and MOORHEAD are still in the field and imagine, we presume, that the Republican majority in Allegheny county is large enough to afford two United States Senators, but Eastern people can't see it in that light. We think MARSHALL got a little ahoad the other day in being elected President of the Electoral college, which was made the occasion of a caucus by leading Republican politicians of the State. MARSHALL has snap in him, and the reputation of a dashing, desperate fighter at close quarters, he courts the stormy conflicts of political encounters, and it is just here that we are assured, he has made a point upon Mr. MOORHEAD, whose modest, shrinking, sensitive nature is repelled by rough usage, but he will do his "level best" and be cheerful if "flat proke," in his present contest. Notwithstanding hints to the contrary, J. EDGAR THOMSON is still in the ring, and by all odds the most formidable name yet mentioned, if, as we before stated, T. A. SCOTT undertakes the affair. He is the most powerful persuader that ever appeared in Harrisburg; he has been known to convince a man in five minutes it was his duty to vote for a measure he had been elected to oppose, and it has been hinted, as he generally talked to a man privately, that he used mesmerism. But it is not so, his success was altogether due to his great tact, suavity of manner, and chrystal clearness with which he put his propositions; if he ever failed to make a man see it, it was because the man didn't want to. He will have less trouble to elect J. EDGAR, Senator than he had to repeal the tonnage tax, as he has only the Republican members to deal with now, and they are so intellectual and well informed that it will not take much to make them see the point. Twenty-four hours for each man will do the business.

GETTING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* discussing change in the method of nominating a President says:

We are for returning to the precedent of 1828—a precedent which first elected that second founder of the Democracy, General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. Modern improvement has enabled us to do that with the greatest ease. The plan is this: Let the National Democratic Committee, instead of calling a National Convention to nominate candidates, simply call upon all the States to meet in their State Capitols on a certain day, as for instance, the 23d of April preceding a Presidential election and then and there transmit to the Committee, which will be in session at Washington, the result of their balloting for President, and for whom its electoral vote is to be cast. In a few minutes the click of the wires, under the remarkable perfection to which they have been brought, will communicate to Washington the result in all the States, and from there it will be telegraphed back to each State. Then another ballot will be had, and so on until a choice is effected. This plan has these merits:

1. It will cut off a great portion of the intrigue and corruption which now follow a National Convention to any central place at which it may be called.

2. The States would avoid the danger of being misrepresented by their agents, by speaking directly for themselves.

3. The nominees would thus be the choice of the people in the most authoritative form.

4. There would be an absolute saving of time because the thousands of men in the different State Conventions would be desirous of returning home as eary as possible and would be disposed to make all reasonable sacrifices to secure it.

5. A nomination made in this manner would carry with it vastly more weight and availibility than that made in a packed and corrupt National Convention.

6. It would be a check upon the dangerous centralization of power, which is now the rule, and remit an important portion of it back, where it belongs, to the States and the people.

We can see no real objection to any part of this plan for the consolidation of political strength upon the same candidates. It is eminently right in principle. It is practicable, and even expedient in its details. It ought to be adopted. We believe it will be when it is thoroughly discussed before the people. We trust that the Democratic Conventions which are to meet between now and the winter of 1871-2, will give this question a fair examination, and act favorably upon its suggestions. There is now no more important subject than a reform in our method of nominating Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

A PRIVATE DESPATCH from Washington to the *Revolution* says Senator Pomeroy has a bill ready to present immediately on the opening of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving suffrage to all citizens of both sexes, leaving the States to fix the age when the exercise of the right may begin. This will be inducement and encouragement to the equal rights women to press their petitions to Congress with redoubled energy.

CONTINUOUS SESSION.

General NEGLEY will be sworn on the 4th of March next, under the following act of Congress, approved January 22, 1867:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter at twelve o'clock, meridian, on the 4th, of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected; except that when the 4th of March comes on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day."

THE CHILDREN.

[The following beautiful poem was written by Charles Dickens:]

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather round me,
To bid me good night and be kissed:
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past—
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them.
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh, there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses.
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh, those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My trown is sufficient correction;
My soul is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at evening;
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

Fair lady, proud lady,
Will you buy these flowers of me?
The roses are red, as once were the cheeks
Of the wee dead blade on my knee.
Sweet the perfume of this hyacinth bloom,
But sweeter was baby's breath;
And a tenderer blue than these violets' hue
Were the eyes now closed in death.

Fair lady, proud lady,
Do buy these flowers of me—
If not for my sake, for the sake of the babe
You may one day dance on *your* knee!
See the gold of his hair, more bright and fair
Than marigolds dipped in dew—
Though the death carved grace of the still, white face
Is cold as the lily in hue.

See the pallor that tips the thin, white lips,
Which once the stock-pink vied,
And the little hands clenched with the pain that wrenched
The life from his heart when he died!
Small was the joy of my baby boy
In this world of sorrow, I know,
And I only crave for baby a grave
Where the flowers he loved may blow.

Ah lady, fair lady,
You scoff my flowers in scorn;
But of me you must think, and your proud heart sink,
When your own wee baby is born!
God knows there blows no thornless rose,
And the rose of your beauty will pale;
What the honey bee sips the hoar-frost nips,
And a feather may turn the scale!

Flowers, bright flowers, I sell at all hours—
I have sold them for years and years—
And now but crave a green little grave,
Where my lonely heart strained tears
May charm from the earth full many a birth
Of flowers more fresh than the dawn,
To show me the light of the eyes that were bright,
And the smile of the spirit that's gone!

SONG OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

I'm a member of Parliament now;
A fig for your meetings and stuff!
I am sick of your tumult and row;
Of your cheers I've had more than enough.
For months you have forced me to crawl,
But my head I now carry erect;
If more you expect me to bawl,
At present, you fools, then expect.

A week ago I was your slave;
But now, dear electors, you're mine,
My duty it then was to crave;
To-day it is your turn to whine.
To each in rotation I bowed
Respectfully down to the earth;
And now you all come in a crowd
To beg me to get you a berth.

I kissed all the brats in the place,
Each ruffian shook by the hand,
Vulgarity greeted with grace,
And to foulest of insults was bland.
I drank of their gooseberry wine,
Of their home-made plum bons did I eat,
And swore that they both were divine,
And begged I might have the receipt.

I was called a rogue, liar, and cheat;
They swore I once plundered the mail;
They declared that my father sold meat,
And added my mother was frail.
They said my name was not my own;
They averred I was deeply in debt,
And to prison I soon should be thrown
If my due I were really to get.

But what does it all matter now?
I can write M. P. after my name;
I'm a man of importance, allow,
And hold a good place in the game.

—*Tomahawk*

WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

My coachman, in the moonlight there,
Looks through the side-light of the door;
I hear him with his brethern swear,
As I could do—but only more.

Flattening his nose against the pane,
He envies me my brilliant lot;
Breathes on his aching fists in vain,
And dooms me to a place more hot.

He sees me in to supper go,
A silken wonder by my side,
Bare arms, bare shoulders, and a row
Of flounces, for the door to wide.

He thinks how happy in my arm
'Neath its white-gloved and jeweled load;
And wishes me some dreadful harm,
Hearing the merry corks explodd.

Meanwhile I inly curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon,
And envy him, outside the door,
In golden quiets of the moon.

The winter wind is not so cold
As the bright smiles he sees win,
Nor the host's oldest wine so old
As our poor gabble, sour and thin.

I envy him the ungyved prance
By which his freezing feet he warms,
And drag my lady's chains, and dance
The galley-slave of dreary forms.

O, could he have my share of din,
And I his quiet! past a doubt
'Twould still be one man bored within,
And just another bored without.

The Terrible Powder Explosion Near Fort Montgomery, New York—Three Men Instantly Killed—One Blown to Atoms.

A dispatch from Fort Montgomery says the horrible affair occurred on the grounds of the Dean Ore Mine Company, five and a half miles west of this place. The mines are owned by a firm in the city of Poughkeepsie. The superintendent of the mines is L. H. Oram. Altogether, seventy-five or one hundred men are employed there, all of them Cornish miners with one or two exceptions. The population of the place is about 150, all told. Soon after dinner on Monday the men were congregated in different parts of the grounds and buildings, lounging away the time and smoking, awaiting the striking of the one o'clock bell notifying them to resume their labors. Thomas Hustee, a miner, was in the candle room, and just previous to one o'clock started to go toward the old engine house with a seven pound can of powder in his hand, labelled "Patent Safety Compound Powder." On his way he stopped by a group of miners, who were in a small building attached to the candle room, one of them smoking a pipe, and stood listening to their remarks, when the conversation turned upon the subject of blasting powder. Husted, in talking of the powder contained in the can, poured some of it into the palm of his hand, when it instantly exploded, the powder in the can also igniting and exploding with terrific force.

The noise at once alarmed all the the people of the neighborhood and and a rush was made for the spot, where the scene which presented itself defies all description. Thomas Husted, who held the can, was nowhere to be found. He had been literally blown to peices. A large stone four feet square against which he was leaning when the explosion occurred, presented a sickening sight. Smashed against it as you would smash a fly against the wall, were the flesh, blood and bones of the poor man, particles of the flesh being fairly ground into the stone. Three hundred yards away one of his thumbs was picked up, and farther off other small peices of his body were found, none of them more than an inch and a half long. One of his arms is still missing. All the pieces of the dismembered body which could be found were picked up and deposited in a box for burial. A short distance off lay John Read terribly burned with powder and his jugular vein cut, the blood flowing in great profusion and the man in a concious, though dying condition. Next to him was the body of William Travilian, with the face, one piece of raw flesh filled with powder; the blood bursting from a hundred pores and trickling down into his mouth, was fast suffocating him. Both he and Read were conveyed to the general boarding house, where every thing possible was done for them; but both soon after died in great agony. George Cocks also a miner, was found near the scene of disaster, with the flesh torn almost entirely from one arm, and his thigh awfully burned He, too, was conveyed to the general boarding house, where his immediate wants were administered to but he cannot live. Henry James, another miner, was also severely injured, but it is thought not fatally. His legs were badly cut by particles of the tin can which held the powder. Dr. Marsh of Highland Falls, took from his left leg many small pieces of tin which had been driven in almost to the bone. Mr. James' right arm was also very badly burned. A young miner named Kerrigan was severely though not fatally injured. Travillian has a family in England. Read was a young man, as was also Husted. Kerrigan and Cocks were also both young men. The father and mother of the former reside at Fort Montgomery.

Last evening Coroner Cornelius Nelson, of Highland Falls, held an inquest on the bodies, and after an examination of all the miners who were about the scene the jury returned a verdict, death from accidental explosion.

Shocking Murder—Two Brothers-in-Law Engage in a Difficulty and One Chops the Other's Head Off With a Cleaver.

A dispatch from Boston, December 4th, says:

This morning a shocking murder occurred in Furbush's fat factory, in Furbush's court, Charlestown. Two men, brothers-in-law, were there at work quietly together when one went out, and returning soon after with a cleaver deliberately cut off the head of his unsuspecting companion, who was still at work, and whose head at the time the murder was committed was directly over a chopping block whereon fat is cut. The murderer then escaped. The murdered man was to testify against the other in some petty civil suit, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the deed. The name of the murdered man is Dennis Cronan. The murderer's name is Reene.

The murdered man and Reene were in a room by themselves, and from the cut it would seem that Cronan was leaning over when the blow was struck; as his head was severed from the body, except a few ligaments in front. Officer Brower was informed about nine o'clock that a suicide or a murder had occurred at Furbush's factory. Officer Brower hastened to the place, which is located at the neck, and found the man lying on his shovel and some bones and fat, his head being severed from his body, with the exception that a small piece of the skin on the throat was not cut. The men at work in the adjoining room did not know that the murder had occurred, and the body may have laid there for an hour before it was discovered. A coroner was summoned and immediately took charge of the body and summoned a jury of inquest.

The murder must have been occasioned by the petty civil suit referred to. The two men had had a dispute about some money, and the case had been in court once. It occasioned considerable hard feeling between the two men, which culminated in this act of Reene to-day. Cronan must have expired instantly, or, in the words of an officer, "he never knew what killed him."

The affair was generally known at noon by the people, and formed the leading topic of conversation at dinner tables and in the horse cars. The most intense excitement prevails, and the cool and brutal manner in which the deed was committed has created considerable indignation. Most effective measurers have been taken to secure Reene.

The men were ordinary Irish laborers, and both resided in Charleston, near the factory where they are employed to cut up and shovel fat, bones, &c. The murdered man has left a widow and children, and Reene has also a family, they being brothers-in-law, as previously stated.

Late in the afternoon Reene surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to prison. He denies having committed the crime.

—In Dardanelle, Arkansas, a few days ago the wife of a citizen of that place shot and killed Jennie Gross, a dissolute woman, of whom her husband had become desperately enamored, inflicting a mortal wound. The fire was returned without effect when the husband shot the wife killing her instantly.

—Mr. Geitz proprietor of a hotel in Zanesville, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday, while chastising with his cane, an old vagrant who had stolen his overcoat.

Visit to the Sewers of Paris.

A woman who signs herself E. D. W., is writing her "Experiences in Europe," for the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. In a late letter she describes, as follows, a visit to the celebrated sewers of Paris:

"Yesterday, the fifth of November, was the day appointed by the chief of the sewerage department for our party to enter the subterranean vaults of Paris, so interesting to the readers of Les Miserables. The ticket of notification informed us that we must be at the Place de la Madeleine, on the side of the Boulevard Malesherbes, at one and a quarter o'clock, precisely. Arriving, we found about twenty four persons assembled around a temporary railing of iron that enclosed the opening to the sewers, two flat iron doors that lay flat on the pavement just like our covers over the gas and water pipes in the streets of Philadelphia.

"The doors opened, a narrow spiral stairway was disclosed, and a ray of light from a lamp far down the dismal entrance rather increased the gloom than attractions the place might have. However, when the chief, dressed in government uniform, with the title of his office in gilt letters placed conspicuously on his hat, gave the signal, we started, single file, and in a moment were nearly blinded by a glare of light from rows of kerosene lamps in the hands of men who were to conduct us through the sewers. At the foot of about twenty-five steps, two large boats were in waiting for us, and when my sight became manageable, that was at first dazzled by the swinging lights reflected on the water, the boat rocking as each one stepped on the side, I tried to realize that I was not entering a death barge on the Styx, or a hearse gondola on the Via Mora, or funeral canal of Venice, by night. Who would imagine a sewer, through which the dish-water of Paris was carried, could be converted into a canal twelve feet broad, a foot-path on either side of solid stone, where two persons could pass each other; a vaulted roof, along which water and gas pipes, two feet in diameter, were conducted, and telegraph wires by dozens were held.

"From the centre of the arch large lamps were suspended every ten or twelve feet. Our party having seated themselves in two boats, there were twenty men in blue bonnets and wooden sabots ready to seize the ropes when the command '*Avances*' was given. Presently a faint sound of a horn was heard, that grew louder as it was caught up and echoed from every angle of the sewers. Our chief gave a shrill whistle, and the men started on a trot. On the sides of the walls small white porcelain plates were inserted bearing in black letters the dates and heights of risings of the waters at different periods, some of them consicerably above our heads, and suggestive of the horrors escaped by Jean Valjean, at the Place de la Bastile, at the time of the French Revolution. The names of the streets under which we passed and the corner of the cross streets were markad, so we could tell exactly our direction. Running down the main sewer of the Rue Royale to the Place de la Concorde, we found—what do you suppose?—a train of cars waiting for us! Six of the prettiest little cars I ever saw. They consisted of six platforms about eight feet square, with brass railings, seats cushioned with red leather, no top to the cars; and on each corner of the cars a brass lamp, with grained glass globes, formed a bright and beautiful finish to this fairy-like conveyance.

"The sewer was narrower here and the wheels of the cars ran on brass rails, laid on the edges of the footpaths. Each car had an iron handle back and front, with a brass cross piece like those on our hose carriages at home. When the cars started, four men pulling and pushing each car down the grade of the Rivoli sewer, the long vista of the illuminated vault, the regular clack of the sabots on the stone walk, water splashing into the side entrances either on stone steps to break the force, or inverted arches to prevent splashing of the main canal, the speed of our human locomotives, the expression of delight and wonder on the faces of our party, strongly thrown out by the four foot lights on each car—all was so strange, and half pleasing, half frightful, that like the rest, I waited to see what the end would be. After trotting a mile and a half, we were suddenly landed at a large iron gate, and so intense was the light there that I went back to my first theory, and concluded we were at the gate of Dante's Inferno. But it was no such place; we had arrived at the Place du Chatelet and the light was the powerful sun of noon-day, on the white embankment of the Seine, and opposite the two tall towers of the Palais de Justice, inviting us to come and see that we were in a world of reality, that there the beautiful Marie Antoinette suffered the tortures of imprisonment, and from there was released by death alone."

Consolidation of the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies

John C. Fargo, Esq., the General Superintendent of the consolidated express company, has issued his first order, from which we take the following in relation to the division of the business of the new organization:

1. The business of the new company will be divided into three divisions, the Eastern, South-western and North-western.

The Eastern division will embrace all lines and business of the company east of Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Pittsburgh.

The South-western division, all west of these points and east of Chicago and St. Louis, except the following railroads: Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, Grand River Valley, Kalamazoo and Allegan and the Michigan Southern branches.

The Northwestern Division, all west, north and south of Chicago and St. Louis, including also the railroads named as excepted in territory of Southwestern division.

2. The following Assistant General Superintendents are hereby appointed; M. B. White, Assistant General Superintendent Eastern Division, with headquarters in New York city; Charles S. Higgins, Assistant General Superintendent Southwestern Division, with headquarters at Buffalo; Charles Fargo, Assistant General Superintendent Northwestern Division, with headquarters at Chicago. All orders or instructions from them, or either of them, regarding business in their respective divisions will be obeyed accordingly.

3. The general accounting office of the company will be at Buffalo, to which office, unless otherwise instructed by their Superintendents, agents and messengers will make their reports hereafter.

The new company is to be known as the "American Merchants' Express Company," with the general accounting office of the company in Buffalo, as stated in the order of the Superintendent. The arragement consummated by consolidation is, that for every two shares of the Merchants' Union Express stock and $10 in money, the holder can receive one share of the consolidated stock, the transfer to be made in ninety days. The holders of the Merchants' Union stock must pay the assessment of $5 on each share, or they will be entitled to no stock in the new company.

The holders of the American Express stock receive five shares of the new stock, valued at $100 each for each $500 share now held, and will receive a dividend of from six to nine per cent. out of the assets of the company not put into the consolidation.

Emigration to the South.

On the 23d ult., the citizens of Madison county, Miss., held a large meeting at Canton in that State, to take into consideration the propriety of encouraging immigration thereto. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There are large bodies of valuable cotton and grain lands in this county untenanted, and improved farms uncultivated; and, whereas, we have been informed that an erroneous sentiment prevails in the North and West, both among laborers and capitalists, that the Southern people are inimical to them, and that it is not safe for them to invest their capital or to come and live among us; therefore:

Resolved, That the settlement amongst us of capitalists or laborers, either or both would be hailed with pleasure by the people of this county.

Resolved, That the report that any industrious, worthy people settling in this country would be unsafe is a false and slanderous report which we repel with indignation.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all Northern and Western men, with their families, who are inclined to cast their lot amongst us to do so, and we pledge to them on their arrival here to greet them as fellow citizens, and that we will extend to them every facility in our power to aid them in making proper locations.

Resolved, That we say to the people of the North and West who are willing to unite with us in restoring to our blighted country its former prosperity, that we have here abundance of cleared land capable of producing the most valuable staple in the world, and that we cordially invite them to settle these lands with their families.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Monday, speaking of emigration to that State remarks:

The Bremen bark Gauss, which has put into this port, has on board well nigh two hundred and fifty able bodied German mechanics and farm laborers. Most of them were on their way to the Western States, via Baltimore, but they are willing to live in this State if they can find employment. They have been told at home by itinerant Northern lecturers that there is no law in South Carolina for the foreigner and that in the South their lives would hardly be secure—yet they will settle here if we can give them the same prospect of success which they expect to find in the West.

We need not speak now of the value of two hundred and fifty hardy and industrious emmigrants in stimulating the colored people to unflagging labor, in increasing the value of the land, and in encouraging the advent of thousands of their sturdy fellow countrymen. They are here at our doors, and it is our true policy to keep them here. This could be done, it would seem at but a small expense. Mechanics are wanted throughout the upper part of the State, and the German mechanics would doubtless have offers of permanent work as soon as their presence in Charleston was known. The laborers can be even more easily disposed of. There are tens of thousands of acres in the most healthy and fertile sections of South Carolina lying idle, provisions are abundant, and there would be no cash outlay in employing the German immigrants beyond the cost of food and clothing. They would, in all probability, rather have land than wages, and ten acres of land would not be too much to pay for the services of a German family for one year. These ten acres would be worked by the Germans the second year, and their cultivation would increase the market value of the land which remained. We are not wedded, however, to any particular plan. There are two hundred and fifty honest and industrious white men asking to be made citizens of South Carolina. All that we want is to add them to the working power and conservative strength of the State.

All's Well that Ends Well.

Not a great while ago an Irishman was employed in a village where he was well known, to dig a well, *pro bono publico*. The contract was made that he was to be paid a certain sum a foot, and warrant a free supply of water. At it he went with a will, and his daily progress was intensely watched by interested parties. Early and late he delved away faithfully, deep down in the earth, full of confidence in the speedy completion of his labors.

He had reached the depth of about twenty-five feet, and soon expected to "strike water." Early in the morning Pat repaired to the scene of his labors, and horrible to tell, it had caved in and was nearly full. He gazed with rueful visage upon the wreck, and thought of the additional labor the accident would cause him. After a moment's reflection he looked earnestly around and saw no one stirring, then quickly divesting himself of his hat and coat, he carefully hung them on the windlass, and made tracks for a neighboring eminence which overlooked the village. Here hid among the undergrowth, he quietly awaited the progress of events.

As morning wore on, the inhabitants began to arouse and stir about. Several were attracted to the well, thinking that as Pat's hat and coat were there, he was below, of course, at work. Soon the alarm was raised that the well had caved in, and that Pat was in it. A crowd collected and stood horrified at the fate of poor Pat. After a brief consultation was held, spades and other implements were brought to dig out the remains of the unfortunate man. To work they went with a will, when one set became wearied with the unusual labor, half a dozen ready hands grasped the implements and dug lustily. Pat quietly looked on from his retreat on the eminence, while the whole village stood around the well, and watched with breathless suspense, the work go bravely on.

As the diggers approched the bottom, the excitement of the by standers grew intense, and they collected as near as safety would admit, gazing fearfully down into the well. With great care and precaution the dirt was taken away, and when the bottom was at length reached, no Pat was to be found. The crowd, before anxious, gradually relaxed into a borad grin, which broke forth in uproarious merriment, when the venerable Pat walked up with a smiling countenance and addressed the crest-fallen diggers, who now stood weary and soiled from their labors.

"Be jabers, gintlemen, and its Patick Fagan, sure, that is much obliged to yees for doin' of that little job of work!"

The effect can be better imagined than described, and as the most active of the young men slunk off, several low-breathed mutterings broke forth, that sounded very much like SOLD!

Through the kindly aid of his fellow-citizens Pat soon finished wis well, and it remains among the monuments of his genius to this day.

—In Detroit, last Sunday night, a woman was observed trying to force open a small box in front of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. She was accosted by a policeman, to whom she confessed that it was her intention to leave in the box a small babe which she had under her shawl. The box was labeled "Orphan Box," and was placed there for the reception of contributions of money. The poor woman thought it was a rereptacle for foundlings. She stated that she was utterly destitute and that her last home was in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. Some money was given her, and weeping bitterly, she folded her babe in her arms and left the scene.

VARIETIES.

—Hartford is going to have a Grecian bend ball, with a premium of ten dollars for the largest bend.

—An attempt at murder was made in Westchester county, N. Y., recently, by burying a man alive. The man was exhumed and restored to life, but the would-be assassins escaped.

—At Culinville, Ill., on Friday last, a man named Engleman cut the throat of his divorced wife, killing her instantly. On Monday night a crowd of his neighbors took him from the jail and hung him.

—A little daughter of Mr. John W. Brown of Vincentown, N. J., was attacked by a game cock recently, and picked so severely that lockjaw set in and resulted in her death.

—The costumes of the ladies who promenade Broaeway now surpass those of the theatre in gorgeousness, Such brilliancy in colors was never before witnessed on the arena of fashion.

—Twenty-four "young bloods" of Exter, England, were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each, or undergo fourteen days imprisonment, for firing off squibbs and crackess in the streets on Guy Fawk's day.

—Mr. E. A. Pollard announces that he has prepared a detailed statement of the assassination of his brother, which is to appear in the *Southern Opinion*, after which the publication of the paper will be discontinued.

—Mrs. Ernestine H. Oaks, widow of William Steinway, the New York piano maker, has just returned from Europe with her children, whom she has recovered after more than a year's litigation with her former husband's brothers.

—A woman, name not given, plunged a knife into the bosom of a young lady, in Madison county, N. C., a few days since, in a fit of jealousy. It transpired afterwards that she had killed a sister of the intended victim, by mistake. The murderess is in jail.

—A gang of robbers in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ind., are in the habit of calling upon farmers at night, and by threats compelling them to deliver up their treasures. One farmer was hung up by the neck three times a few nights since; before he would tell where his money was secreted.

Edward Peabody, a young man recently married, mortally shot himself last Saturday while out hunting in Russell County, Alabama. He had mounted a stump to look after a flock of birds, when his shot gun exploded, completely ripping open his abdomen.

—A barber shop firm at Newark recently "dissolved" and posted up the following notice: De disholution of coparsnips heretofore resisting twixt me and Moses Jones in the barber profession, am heretofo resolved. Pussons who oes must pay de scriber. Dem what de firm oes must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved.

—Dr. Hugh S. Fullerton, late assistant physician to the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, in a letter published in Cincinnati, says that the recent destruction of that building by fire, and the consequent loss of seven lives, was "owing to the inefficiency, the obstinancy, the ignorance and the drunkenness of the Columbus Fire Department.

—John Williams, the negro who committed the outrage on Mrs. Loucks, an old lady aged seventy-three years, in the woods in the vicinity of Niskayuna, New York, some time since, was placed on trial at Schenectady on Saturday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to Clinton prison for nineteen years and eleven months.

—A clergymen in Bristol county, Mass., evidently not well informed in maritime matters, some time since preached to his congregation on the subject of hope being like an anchor to the soul, &c., and gave the following explanation: "My friends, I suppose you all know what an anchor is. It is a kind of a thing to get a ship under a good headway with.

—At Montgomery, Texas, recently a man named Cline, was shot and killed by Walter T. Brennan. Three days afterwards the widow of the murdered man ran off with his murderer and was married to him. After a hot pursuit Brennan and his bride were captured, and he is awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife's first husband.

—Longstreet, the Confederate General is being highly complimented by the Radical newspapers and politicians. A New Orleans newspapers says that Southerners are looking for his reinstatement in the United States Army, soon after General Grant's Inauguration. His services to the Radical party, are said to have been very effective and he claims this as his reward.

—Ed. Franklin, a noted Denver desperado, was shot dead last week for refusing to suffer himself to be handcuffed. He was overhauled in bed, and defied the sheriff's squad, telling them to "shoot and be d—d," and asserting his resolution never to be manacled alive. Two of the officers took him at his word, fired, and killed him instantly.

—The son and heir of M. Paulin, who founded the Paris Illustration, which made his fortune, committed suicide lately by wrapping his head in linen soaked with enormous quantities of chloroform. He began life with an income of 75,000 francs a year, and squandered it all in gambling.

—On Thanksgiving evening a citizen of Middletown, Ct., while riding on his velocipede, met some ladies whom he did not see until very near them, and in endeavoring to turn out, he upset the velocipede, falling under it, with his heels in the air, and unable to stir. The ladies came to his rescue, removed the velocipede, and assisted him to rise.

—The number of omnibuses in Paris is 587; in London; 670. The daily average in Paris is seventeen dollars, while in London it only attains fourteen dollars per omnibus. In Paris the annual number of passengers amounts to 90,000,000; in London, only 45,000,000. The average daily distance run in Paris, is 54,000 miles; in London, 27,000. The omnibuses in Paris employ 7,500 horses, those of London, only 6,000.

—The following proposition has been introduced in the West Virginia Legislature: That our Senators be instructed and our Congressmen requested to procure an act of Congress, giving to the freedmen, of the public lands lying between the 36th and 37th degrees north latitude, and the 68th and 114th degrees west longitude from Greenwich, enough to make six States as big as the State of New York; and the title of the land so given be rendered inalienable except between persons of African descent, that it may remain forever the property of the African race.

—The gold fields said to have been discovered near Rhineback, Dutchess county, New York, were recently examined by a party of engineers with satisfactory results. The evidence of the existence of gold is believed to be undeniable. The ore is described as a ferruginous quartz with the metal interspersed. The veins, it is claimed, are more extensive than those of North Carolina, and form a part of the auriferous deposits extending from Nova Scotia to Georgia. The extensive outlay of capital required to work the gold mines of Georgia and the Carolinas, it is highly probable, will also be demanded in New York.

VARIETIES.

—A movement is on foot to establish a rolling mill and nail factory at Rome, Ga. A stove foundry is also to be established.

—In Tennessee they have organized a "Confederate Soldiers Association" for the purpose of buying artificial limbs for the maimed, at wholesale prices.

—Petitions are being circulated at Ontonagon asking for a seperation of the Upper Peninsular of Michigan from the Lower, and its cession to the United States, to be erected into a new State or Territory.

—According to the *People's Gazette* of Berlin, the trichine has reappeared in that city Six persons were attacked recently after eating pork not sufficiently cooked. Two of th patients became so dangerously ill as to require being taken to a hospital.

—Winter has come in real earnest in Canada. The Ottawa river was frozen over on December 2d, and at Montreal the ferry boats have ceased running and the harbor is deserted. On the Erie Canal, a number of boats are ice-bound.

—The mill hands at Lowell, Mass., now go to work at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and cease at the same hour in the evening. This arrangement is to continue throughout the year for all days except Saturdays, on which days work will cease at 5 o'clock.

—Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, has determined to erect an asylum suitable for the accommodation of "sixty aged, indigent females of respectability," with a permanent endowment sufficient for their comfortable support.

—Twenty-three thousand stand of muskets are to be shipped from Rock Island arsenal for New York. They are mostly of Belgian pattern, of the lot purchased by Fremont in the early part of the war. They will be sold in New York.

—A few days since two children of William Gerred, near the village of Lowell, Wisconsin, were out playing together, and as the little boy was chopping off a small stick with an axe, his little sister, about eight years old, reached out to get it, and had her left hand cut off at the joint of the wrist. The little sufferer is doing well.

—J. G. W. Mank, who commanded a negro regiment at the close of the rebellion, was made a brigadier general by brevet, and afterwards appointed registry clerk in the New Orleans post office, has been arrested by Messrs. Hobbs and Shallcross, special agents of the Post Office Department, and indicted for purloining money order funds to the amount of $5,515. The ex-brigadier has given bail in the sum of $10,000, and his trial is set for the 14th instant.

—Gen. Rosecrans, our minister to Mexico is well known to be a decided Catholic. Before he sailed from New York for Vera Cruz he was waited upon by a number of citizens with a view to request that he would use all proper good offices with the Mexican government, so that American citizens should, if possible, enjoy in Mexico as full a measure of religious liberty as Roman Catholics enjoy in the United States. The General gave respectful attention to these representations, and avowing himself as staunch a friend of civil and religious liberty as any of those who had done him the honor to call upon him, promised to exert his influence to secure for all his countrymen the fullest and freest toleration.

A Spiritualist Exposed—A Knife Found in His Shoes and a Rope Around His Body—The Spirits Fail to Untie Him.

For several weeks a so-called spiritual medium calling himself C. W. Jackson, has been holding "seances" in St Louis. His main feat was entering a Cabinet in a "trance," with his wrist firmly bound, and quickly emerging free. Of course he claimed that the spirits untied him. Hartz, the illusionist, feeling confident that there was some juggling about Jackson's performances challenged the spiritualists to a trial of skill, which took place at Philharmonic Hall, St. Louis, a few nights ago. On this occasion Jackson came out ahead; but, nothing daunted, Hartz challenged him again, and a second test took place at the close of his performance, last Friday evening. The Committee appointed to tie the medium, at first proposed to search him. To this Jackson objected, but finally agreed to a partial search. He was taken behind the cabinet, out of view of the audience, and the search commenced. In his vest pocket was a horn comb, some bits of string, two or three matches, and some other small articles. One of the committee, running his hands inside the pants of the medium, seized hold of the end of a rope, and drew the medium forward in view of the audience. The rope proved to be a coil of six or eight feet wound round Jackson's body at the waist, greased with coal oil, and knotted at both ends. He hauled the rope out and holding it before the audience, announced that the medium had come to the end of his rope. The Committee men asked Jackson why he had the rope around his body, and the reply was. "I guess I have a right to carry a rope with me." This discovery created intense excitement in the audience, and there was considerable confusion for a time. The search was continued, and in one of the medium's shoes was found a small sharp-bladed pen knife. This was another discovery that caused a murmur among the audiance. The tieing was then proceeded with, and it was agreed that the assistant of Hartz should tie Jackson's hands, under the supervision of the committee and the illusionist. Jackson's wrists were accordingly bound firmly together so that he could not slip his hands through, and he was seated in a chair, and soon went into his "tranced condition." The doors of the cabinet were then closed, and amid profound silence the spirits were left to do their work. Jackson had complained that his wrists were tied too tight, but his objections were overruled by the audience, and he was made so face the music. After remaining in the cabinet about five minutes, he called out to have the door opened, and stepped forward with his wrists were as firmly bound as at first. He acknowledged that the "influence" was of no avail, and that the spirits could not set his hands free. The audience received the admission with varied emotions—the Spiritualists declaring that the man had not been allowed a fair chance, and the skeptics rejoicing in the exposure of a humbug.

Hartz was jubilant. Jackson was crestfallen, and had but little to say.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "This exposure revealed the *modus operandi* of the 'spirits' in untying Jackson. He generally had himself tied with a rope furnished by himself, and concealed on his person was an exact duplicate of that rope. After being tied, it was an easy thing for him to get the knife out of his shoe and cut the rope. The cut rope was concealed on his person, and the uncut rope was brought forth and shown to the audience, and they believed it to be the rope with which he had been tied. The trick was a very shallow one, and was practiced by a simpleton. It is hopod that this will be the last of this species of humbug, and that our people will not be so easily gulled in future."

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We print the last annual message of President JOHNSON, and commend it to the attention of our readers as a state paper abounding in valuable information relating to public affairs. The portions of it relating to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and to the tenure of office law, are sound and just. He recommends the abandonment of the one and the repeal of the other, giving ample reasons why both these things should be done, independent of the fact that both are infringements of the Constitution.

The financial condition of the country is elaborated at great length, as its overpowering importance deserves. A striking picture is presented of the rapid increase of expenditures, which far surpasses the growth of the country in population and wealth. "The annual expenditures of the Federal Government," says the President, "in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1820, eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty-one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions."

We quote the following striking passage:

> In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced; each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury showed that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

We dissent from the recommendation of immediate resumption for reasons we have often given. But nevertheless, we regard the Message as a timely exposition of the state of the country. It will be gall and wormwood to the recreant Congressmen, whose mischievous works outside of the Constitution it so freely exposes. If they refuse to receive it, it is because usurping malefactors shudder at the sight of their own deeds when arrayed before them in their true colors. Such upstarts thrown upon seats in the national legislature by revolutionary effervescence, were the ideal of him who wrote about the mad pranks of vain men dressed in a little brief authority. But what else could the President do, than to tell them honestly of their misdeeds and advise reparation? The wincing shows which is the galled jade. The President has nothing to fear. He will live in history as an honest vindicator of the Constitution when it was assaulted by worse than Goths and Vandals—by an abandoned rabble of jacobin adventurers.

THE LAW IN RELATION TO SIGNALS.

The following are the rules for the government of pilots, as revised and adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, October 17, 1865:

"RULE 1. When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals to be made first by the ascending steamer. If the dangers of navigation, darkness of the night, narrowness of the channel, or any other cause, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, *and the ascending, steamer must govern herself accordingly*. These signals to be observed by all steamers, either day or night.

"RULE 2. Should steamers be likely to pass near each other, and these signals should not be made and answered by the time such boats shall have arrived at the distance of eight hundred yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked and the engines shall not be again started ahead until the proper signals are made and answered, and understood."

Commodore Meade.

Commodore Meade was discharged by Judge Sutherland yesterday on the ground that whether or not the degree of excitement and displeasure felt by him at the opposition of his wife and the disobedience of his children had at first wrought him up to a condition of mere frenzy or of actual luancy, the boundary between which is very indefinite in either case, the Judge was satisfied, by the testimony of the physicians and by his own interview in court with Commodore Meade, that the mental condition of the latter has improved and is not now lunacy. Judge Sutherland held that it would not do to regard "uncontrolled "or uncontrollable passion as lunacy." Some degree of passion, or even frenzy, was natural where the members of a family acted in contempt of the authority and wishes of the husband and father, Commodore Meade seems to be a victim of the new commandment, "Parents honor your children, "lest they send you to the lunatic asylum," and "husbands obey your wives, lest they confiscate your property," which has superceded the former doctrine.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of the States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that injurious and oppressive measures are the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon a nation. The legislator or the ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period of less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law, and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute books. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government, have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subjects to the arbitrary will of the commanding General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND NEGRO DOMINATION.

The attempt to place the whole population under the denomination of persons of color in the South, has impaired, if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has rendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that cooperation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of trouble, which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charter of American rights, under whose wise and salutary Providence we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs; sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly now be adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war, waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in the Southern States. The people had warned into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place by the application of the simple, yet effective provisions of the Constitution. The Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the States, adopted a course of measures, frustrated all that had been successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling, than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of the Republican Government. Under the influence of party passions and sectional prejudices other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure of Office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution. The act of March 2d, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions should be at once annulled, for, while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principle of government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

THE FINANCES—THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people; increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869, it is estimated it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. In seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1820, eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty-one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869 as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase since the beginning of our Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per cent., in which the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-five millions, while in 1869, the year of peace, three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increas of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show, that in 1791 the annual national expenses compared with the population were but little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860, two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to, exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached the highest amount, about $31,000 000, while our population slightly exceeded 8,000,000, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita.

In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico, reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In the year 1865 the expenditure called for by the rebellion, reached the vast amount of 12,090,000,000, which compared with a population of 34,000,000, gives $38 28 per capita. From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were $1,700,000,000. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were engaged in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of $15,000 000. Florida was ceeded to us by Spain for $5,000,000. California was acquired from Mexico, for $15,000 000, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of $10,000,000. Early in 1861 the War of the rebellion commenced, and from the first of July of that year, to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service.

Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now, that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in National Bankruptcy or else make inevitably an increase of taxes already too onerous, and, in many respects, obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes, large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects, and avert evils, which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretaay of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were $4 15,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $282,-977 98. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,370, showing a small balance of $5 240 398 in favor of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. It is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars, when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced; each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,-992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

EVILS RESULTING FROM THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In my message to Congress of December 4th, 1865, it was suggested that the policy should be devised, which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it it deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than be used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a larger portion of our securities, and American tax payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent, should be at all times discarded, as taxation is too heavy to be borne, and the payment once in every sixteen years at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved and merely exchanged from slave owners to new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and tending to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our Republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations and eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

INTEREST PAYMENTS—THE PRESIDENT'S THEORY OF REDUCING THE DEBT.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a half per cent., while by many, three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was, in real money, three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the National banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent, which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration and at the same time be just to the taxpayers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would become just and equitable that the six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent in gold would, at present rates be equal to nine per cent in currency, and equivalent to the payment of debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years.

THE RESULTS OF THIS THEORY.

This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly resume its wonted prosperity. Its interest require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government it is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the Nation. Our Commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of supply and demand is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions, while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contending that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper currency now in circulation.

Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial utility is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply; though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value, in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evil which they themselves had experienced. In providing a circulating medium they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof; at the same time prohibiting them from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government excepting imports, and by all its creditors excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the workshops; or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, and in payment of their just and hard earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

THE CURRENCY—SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may be seen by a reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate products of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867, amounted to $1,274,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin. In circulation, in the States on the Pacific coast, $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks, in all less than one hundred and sixty millions. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that produced since 1867, and we have more than three hundred millions not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and, therefore, most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields that may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency as long as the Government and banks continue to issue irredeemable notes, and fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their uses and benefit, and specimens of precious metals, bearing the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement of the price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it will be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of less denomination than twenty dollars, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry; every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial; not liable to vibrate with opinions; not subject to be blown up or blown down by the *brutes* of speculation; but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or any way countenanced by the Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE INDIANS—THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confined to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office and the Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period, were $1,632,745; being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1869, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. On the 30th of June, 1868, 169,653 names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day, the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursements, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceeding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by $171, and including re-issues and designs, 14,153 patents were issued. Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the original population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistance and instructions to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservation. This is the only mode by which these collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured. The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the 5th inst., to $44,-337,000, and additional work has been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road, and submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had, from time to time, been presented by the Commissioners appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnish special information.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest respecting the several Bureaus of the War department, and the operations of the army. The strength of the military forces on the 30th of September last, was 48,000 men, and it is computed that this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War, that within the next year a considerable diminition of the Infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1867. The estimates of War debt, for the last two fiscal years, were for 1867, $38,814 461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were respectively $95,224 415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending

June 30th, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three-quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures, for the three fiscal years which have been named, is thus shown to be $175,345,343 for this single branch of public service.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United Statas and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security; as well as a more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The Naval Pension Fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14 000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary as trustee, to three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the Pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $201,203,94, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993 314.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL TREATIES.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $15,292,400, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,593, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,771, deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525. The amount of appropriations for ocean, steamship and other special services, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency, is $7,412.66. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of services in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about forty eight thousand seven hundred miles, equal to more than one third of the whole amount of the services at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britan, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect under their provisions; important improvements have resulted in the reduced rates of international postage, and the enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic Ocean mail service, since January 1st, 1866, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions:a reduction of over one half having been effected under the new arrangement for ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention o Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report, by the Postmaster General.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the continuous war which has so long been raging in the Valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and fully acknowledged by all the beligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result. Charles A. Washburne, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against the refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburne and family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States Legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult and often productive of great embarrassment in States well organized and established. Foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings, owing to the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States' citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NEW PARAGUAYAN MINISTER.

Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, saying that he had reached the La Plata has been instructed to proceed without delay to Ascension, there to investiaate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron, has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force, and to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require,and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained berween the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediations of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific Coast; Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our propositions of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to all commercial nations.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA —APPEALS TO OUR CHARITIES.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship, any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in these countries at the time of these disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgements by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution, produced by recent inundations. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties celebrated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis for regulating Consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations as well as all friends of Republican Institutions have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to effect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

THE ISTHMUS SHIP CANAL—THE WEST INDIES.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the result of that negotiation to the Senate during the present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaraugua, has been ratified by the latter Republic. Costa Rico, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by the treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela, has been subverted, a Provisional Government having been instituted, under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European powers.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of the continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical powers, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves It is indeed a question of grave consideation, whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a Government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union; and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere.

THE ACQUISITION OF ADJACENT TERRITORY RECOMMENDED.

Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those Islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive National policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union, of the several adjacent continental and insular communities, as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign posession or control of those communities has hitherto rendered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated into the United States would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension or agrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumscances of the decline of the European monarchical power and influence and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness, because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for inter-communication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embodied in our constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within its sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States toward these Islands is not very different from that in which they stand toward the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their property is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations,until the people of the Islands shall, of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union. The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last, for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufacture and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

THE TREATIES WITH ITALY, BELGIUM, AND THE NORTH GERMAN STATES.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consular powers, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of the thirty ninth Congress, has been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government.

A liberal Consular Convention, which has been negotiated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdom of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company, and the Paget's Sound Agricultural Company,on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in various provisions of treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the two governments of July 1st, 1863, and it is expected, will be concluded at an early day. No practical relation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by a treaty between the the United States and Great Britain, until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other instances, however, between the United States and Great Britain, remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, involving title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration, during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing controversies.

CUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA, JAPAN AND SPAIN.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgement of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide,

First. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

Second. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President.

Third. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures.

Fourth. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develope, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is severally binding upon all.

THE DUTIES OF CONGRESS—PERORATION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measurers absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope, that before our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, shall expire, an All Wise Providence will so guide our Counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union; inspire reverence for the Constitution; restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people; and promote on earth, peace and good will toward men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1868.

THE OHIO RIVER SLAUGHTER.

Statements of Officers and Passengers.

Captain Whitten, of the America, was in the pilot house just before the boats came together. He says the America gave two blasts of her whistle, but neither he nor the pilot heard any response from the United States. The America again signaled, blowing twice, for the Indiana side of the river, and but one whistle was heard from the States, which was not the proper response. It was not what river men call a bad night, though the wind was blowing strong up stream, which was probably the cause of the misunderstanding th signals. The signal lights on both steamers were all right.

The towboat Reindeer came up a few minutes after the collision, and rendered some assistance in rescuing the passengers from the burning steamers. The Madison packet Lady Grace, bound down, arrived at of the scene the disaster about one hour after it occurred, and conveyed many of the passengers of the States to Madison.

It is the opinion of Captain Whitten that nothing more serious would have resulted from the collision than the sinking of the States, but for the combustible coal oil carried on the bow of the steamer. The America was entirely uninjured in her timbers by the collision. The water there is shoal, and the States would not have sunk above her cabin floor, and none on board would probably have been lost.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN R. M. WADE.

Captain R. M. Wade, commander of the United States, makes the following statement:

"It was about a quarter to half-past 11 o'clock Friday night when the United States and America came together, one mile above Warsaw, on the Indiana shore. The night was dark, but not foggy. The America went into the States, on the larboard, abreast of the baggage room, and only cut through the guards and a few of the top timbers of the hull. The flames appeared to come instantaneously with the crash on both boats, shooting up above the top of the hurricane roof of the States, where I was standing. The wind was blowing hard up stream. The States backed into the Indiana shore, where her head swung quartering out into the stream, going down in a few seconds. The America blew two whistles, which was answered by the United States by one whistle, or it was all I could hear, owing to the high wind. The States blew again, but we could not hear the America's reply. About a half an hour after the accident, the tow-boat Reindeer ascending, came in between the wrecks and proffered her services, taking a few of the sufferers. After remaining an hour, the Lady Grace came along side, when the Reindeer departed, We had sixty-five passengers booked, among whom were fourteen ladies—our chambermaid says only thirteen. We lost thirty-five passengers altogether. Six of the ladies were saved."

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDY HARRIGAN, CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Andy Harrigan, the second Clerk of the United States, gives the following statement.

"The boats collided about a quarter-past 11 o'clock, at Raily's Landing, about one mile above Warsaw.

"I was in the barber shop at the time, and heard our whistle blow. After the first whistle our pilot rang the stopping bell,then immediately after rang the backing bell.

"I then had an idea of what was the matter, and ran forward on the starboard guard as far as the starboard chimney, when the boat was struck by the America on the larboard side, about ten feet aft of forward, the collision driving a number of barrels of petroleum into the furnace, causing the flames to flash up in a moment. The United States then swung around, and the pilot tried to back our boat into shore. The America then being disentangled, was worked into shore, and was then a little further up the river than we were. We then backed our boat very near the America, when a number of our passengers were saved by jumping off of the United States on the America. By actual count, seventy-five passengers were on the United States; out of this number there were twenty-five ladies. There were two bridal parties on the boat, and some of the passengers thought they would have a little fun in serenading them, which they did, and some twenty minutes after the serenade, the collision occurred, and I think if it was not for the serenade the bridal parties would have been lost, but as they were in their state rooms awake, they were apprised of the danger in which they were, and got off the United States on to the America, and as their state rooms were on the same side as the America, they were saved. The scene in the cabin at the time was indescribable. Several ladies stood, throwing their children overboard and crying for assistance. Upon the guard a number of ladies stood, wringing their hands and crying for help, but they would not leave the place they were in, and perished in the flames.

"Previous to the disaster we were enjoying ourselves in the cabin dancing, and the passengers had just entered their state rooms."

STATEMENT OF MR. MARTIN BIGGS.

Mr. Martin Biggs, who was a passenger on the America, from Louisville, was in the cabin at the time of the disaster. The shock of the collision aroused him, and he ran out on the guards to see what was the matter. He found that the States had collided with the America. It was not over thirty seconds when the States caught fire, the cause of which was the bursting of a number of barrels of petroleum stowed on the bow of the States. The America immediately caught fire, and succeeded in making the Indiana shore, where her crew ran out a stage to allow the passengers to escape. He was the third man off the boat. He returned and assisted the ladies off the boat. He saw a number jump into the river, and two men were seen grasping the yawl of the America at the stern of the boat. The yawl had capsized, and they were endeavoring to keep from drowning. He assisted two ladies off the boat who were entirely naked, having lost their night clothes while escaping from the raging flames. Over seventy-five persons took supper on the America before the collision. He saw about two hundred and fifty people—passengers and crew—on the bank after the disaster. Four wagon loads of ladies were taken to private residences in Florence. Right in the heat of the disaster, the towboat Reindeer, ascending, was run in between the two burning steamers, and the crew of the Reindeer did all they could to rescue the passengers. Those rescued on the Reindeer were afterwards placed on the Lady Grace, which steamer also came to the rescue, and were taken to Madison. One man he saw clinging to an oil barrel in the river.

He says it was about a quarter to twelve o'clock at night when the collision occurred, and both boats were burned to the water's edge in less than five minutes. The officers of both the States and America did all they could to save the lives of the passengers. The pilot of the America stood at his post until he was compelled to desert it, as the flames were singeing his clothes.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

SENATE.

The President presented the annual reports of Treasurer Spinner, and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to carry out the reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of the political disabilities of F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill, so as to extend the same relief to all other citizens of South Carolina.

The motion was lost, all the Senators present voting in the negative, except Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry McCreery, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Saulsbury.

The bill then passed; yeas, 46; nays, 6.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had passed the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and ores, and transmitting the act restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. Laid on the table.

On motion, the Senate took a recess, and on reassembling, the President's message was received at the hands of his Private Secretary, and was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

When about half had been read Mr. CONNESS moved that the further reading be dispensed with, on the ground that it was offensive and untrue.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the motion.

Mr. HOWE followed in its support.

Mr. WHITE claimed that all considerations of propriety demanded its reading.

Mr. WILSON while denouncing Johnson thought the Message should be read.

Mr. HENDRICKS insisted that it was not only the President's right but his duty to state his objections to the Congressional policy.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his motion.

Mr. CAMERON revived it.

Mr. MORTON was surprised at the motion, and delared its adoption would belittle the Senate and indicate mere spitefulness.

Mr. DRAKE suggested, as Congress had received so many of a like character, it might as well take one more.

Mr. HOWE argued that the President's duty was to communicate facts, not opinions, and the Senate was not bound to hear his argumentative and insulting message.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the transaction of business would be facilitated by deferring this question till to-morrow, and moved to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 26 to 22.

Adjourned.

MEMPHIS.

Outrages in Arkansss—Great Excitement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, December 9.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-day reports a series of horrid outrages perpetrated near Lewisburg, Conway county, on Saturday. On the night of the third a disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Wash Lewis, colored, living near that town with two white prostitutes, who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the country, on account of their bad character. The party broke into the house and killed Wash and run Alvin off.

On Saturday Captain Mathews with a company of colored militia, went to this neighborhood, meeting Joe Jackson and Robert Perry on a cotton wagon he arrested them. Four negroes took Perry into the cane brake, stood him against a tree, and shot his ear off. He then broke from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson and left him mortally wounded. He was found and told who committed the deed before expiring. They then went to the house of Thomas Hooper, aged sixty years, and took him out and shot him down, afterwards saying that he had tried to escape from the Sheriff. The Sheriff, who is a Republican, says that Hooper was murdered, and told the citizens to organize and place themselves under him, and he would arrest Matthews and band. He thought it would involve a conflict between the militia and negroes. He also sent a petition to Governor Clayton, to disband the militia there. The greatest excitement exists and arrests still continue to be made.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Vessel Capsized in Mid-Ocean.

Members of Gladstone's Cabinet.

Lord Clarendon and the Alabama Claims.

PEACE VIEWS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Financial and Commercial.

A VESSEL CAPSIZED IN MID-OCEAN.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—The ship John Duncan, from St. John, New Brunswick, for Liverpool, was capsized in the middle of the Atlantic and was lost. The Captain, his wife and nine of the crew were drowned.

OFFICI LACABINET APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, December 9.—The following Cabinet appointment is officially announced:

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board; Right Hon. Marquis Harttington, Postmaster General; Mr. Austin Henry Laird, President of the Board of Trade. Right Hon. Henry A. Bruce has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State for the Home Department.

THE NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is now ready to consider any counter-proposals made by the United States, in the Alabama case. The *Telegraph* adds that the competence of Lord Clarenden to carry out the negotiation, is undoubted. The concessions which were made by Lord Stanley, are an earnest of the spirit animating Englith politicians. In dealing with this matter, all that can be honorably granted, will be. America can accept no less, and ask no more.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR FAVORS PEACE.

VIENNA, December 9.—The Empeor Francis Joseph has issued manifests to the army in which he says: The country wants peace and we must maintain it. I am satisfied with the laws recently adopted for the reorganization of the army throughout the Empire. Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in grandeur and security of the Empire. It is my wish that the army, navy and landwher ever remain truly united.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

MADRID, December 9.—General Derode has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in the department of Andalusia. General Makinna has been made Captain General of Seville.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 9—Evening.—Consols, 92¾; money, 92¾@92½ for account; five-twenties, 74¾; Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—United States bonds, 79.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 10⅞; Orleans, 11¾. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 12s; red western, 9s 6d; western flour, 28s 6d; mixed corn, 38s 9d; oats, 3s 7d; barley, 5s; peas, 40s. Provisions quiet; pork, 87s; beef, 102s; lard, 66s; cheese, 60s; bacon, 53s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, December 9—Evening.—Petroleum 9½d for spirits, and 1s 6¼d for refined. Calcutta linseed flat at 57s 6d@58s.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Petroleum 53@53½ francs.

PARIS, December 9.—Bourse weak but improving in tone; rentes, 70f 32c.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—Five-twenties closed at 79@79¼.

HAVRE, December 9.—Cotton closed firmer; tres ordinaire, on spot, 127f; low middlings, to arrive, 125f.

CHICAGO.

Excursion Tickets to the Grand Western Army Re-Union—The Will of a Millionaire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 8.—All the railroads centering in Chicago, and the Burlington and Missouri, Dubuque and South Western, Lake Shore, Pennsylvania Central, Pennsylvania Eastern, Allentown and New York, Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, will supply tickets at reduced rates to all who wish to attend the re-union of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia on the 15th and 16th.

The will of Walter L. Newberry, who died recently on board the steamer Ville De Paris, while on his way to Europe, was proven to-day before Judge Bordwell, and Hon. Mark Skinner and E. W. Blatchford were named as executors. The testator places the value of his property at two millions of dollars, and the executors were required to give bonds in the sum of four millions of dollars. With the exception of a few small bequests to friends and distant kindred he leaves his entire estate to his wife and two daughters, both unmarried, with certain peculiar conditions attached, For instance, if the daughters marry, the first male issues of such marriage shall each receive the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, on condition that they take the name of Newberry; if either daughter shall marry a man by the name of Newberry, this condition shall hold good with their issue; in case his wife dies and his daughters die without issue, the estate is to be devoted to the founding of an immense library, to be known as the Newberry Library.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 9.—Sales of 41 hhds. tobacco new lugs to medium leaf, 6@12¼. Cotton, 22. Hogs, 8@8½c. Mess pork, $25. Bulk shoulders 9¾c; clear ribbed sides, 13½c; clear, 13¾@14c packed. Wheat $1 85@1 90. Corn, 60@62c. Oats, 55@58c. Rye, $1 33@1 35. Flour, $5 25@5 60. Whisky, 9c, free. Weather clear and cold; thermometer, 27°; river rising, eight feet in the canal.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 9.—Flour dull, firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 27½ for No. 1, and $1 17¼ for No. 2. Oats firmer at 48¾c for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye firm and higher at $1 10 for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1 50 for No. 2.

The Romantic History of one of Tom Benton's Daughters.

[San Francisco Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Let me tell you something about one of the school teachers of San Francisco, by way of illustrating the manner in which fortune frolics with human nature and makes shuttle-cocks of poor humanity. Among the teachers is an elderly lady—the mother of five interesting children. She was born in one of the western States, and was the first-born of one of the most distinguished Senators who ever sat in the legislative halls of the United States—one who for more than twenty years represented the great States of the mighty West, and who was the peer of Cayl, Calhoun and Webster. In her young days she was the belle of Washington City, carrying away the palm from the dark eyed daughters of the South and the rosy-cheeked damsels of the North. All were anxious to receive a smile from the fair lily of the west. Noblemen, representing their country at Washington, laid their coronets at her feet in vain. She was a true republican, and gave her love to a young gentleman—then a clerk in one of the offices in Washington. Her father knew the youth and recognized his great abilities, and when he solicited the daughter's hand it was cheerfully given. The wedding was a brilliant one, many of the great men of the country being present to wish them joy and cheer them at the commencement of their domestic voyage. The young husband was shortly afterward admitted to the bar of the United States Court, and was soon recognized as one of the most promising members. For a number of years he practiced his profession with great success, and was on the high road to wealth and fame. Then came an event in the history of our country that changed the courses of many. I refer to the discovery of gold in California, and the consequent rush of emigrants to the new El Dorado. Among those who determined upon going to California was the husband. He consulted with his wife, and she, like a true woman, declared her intention of accompanying him. He showed her the hardships that she must necessarily endure, and urged her to remain with her parents until he had made a home for her, but she, in the language of Ruth, said: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried." He urged her no more, but together they came to California, where the husband soon took a leading position at the bar, and amassed a fortune. The people he associated with were from the South, and like many others he began to drink to excess. When the rebellion broke out he cast his sympathies with the South. His brother-in-law went with the North and became a Major General. He had to give up the practice of his profession because he could not take the oath required by our Legislature. Out of business, he drank heavily and soon began to mortgage his property. Six years passed away, and he died, leaving his widow with one child without a dollar, for his creditors had foreclosed even to the homestead. The noble woman immediately took in sewing to earn her living, but found that she could hardly keep soul and body together by that means. Some friends of her father and husband offered to aid her, but she would receive nothing so long as she could help herself. She, however, would be thankful for assistance in procuring her a position as teacher in one of the public schools. Application was made, and—would you believe it?—some of the school directors opposed her appointment because her dead husband was a secessionist. They cared not that her father was the peer of Clay and Webster; that her brother in-law wore the shoulder straps of a Major General. They knew her husband in his lifetime, and had felt the lash of his bitter tongue, and therefore desired to harm his widow. Their efforts however were unavailing. She was appointed, and is now engaged in the public school department or this city teaching a primary class. A sad change in the fortunes of one who started in life with such brilliant prospects. She is a true and noblewoman, however, and every one who reads this paragraph will praise her for her heroism and devotion.

The Late Cattle Convention in Chicago.

A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, is in this city, on his return from the Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, of delegations from several of the States, Eastern and Western, to adopt some measures to prevent the infection which seems to follow upon the track of cattle imported from Texas. The excitement at the Convention was intense; on the one hand there were representatives from towns, where the native cattle had been exterminated by disease contracted from imported cattle, and on the other hand, interests in the herds of Texas cattle, numbering from 1,000, 10,000, and up to 75,000 head under one ownership and control, were represented. The latter, of course, demanded unrestrained trade and the formdr, entire prohibition. Mainly by the influence of the Maryland and Pennsylvania delegations, (the latter consisting of Dr. Corson, of Montgomery county, Mr. Hamilton, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Humes, of Centre county,) a conservative course, recommending legislation to secure certain sanitary precaution, was adopted.

The report of the delegation will soon be presented to the Governor and published, and although our State has not experienced any great loss from diseased cattle, nor much detriment to trade in stock, we must still indirectly have an interest in a matter which has caused such a loss to farmers and drovers, seriously affecting the health and supply of cattle to the markets of the State and of the country. The report of the delegation, we may assume, will be interesting and will attract that attention which the importance of the subject, and the character of the delegation demands.

Outraged and Murdered.

On Saturday 28th ult., a gang of ruffians visited the farm of John McKinley, twenty miles east of Louisville, and drove off twelve of his hogs. As they were leaving the place, they met two negro girls and two negro lads, and, pressing them into the service, made them drive the hogs over into Spencer county, a distance of about a mile and a quarter. After reaching their destination, the villains seized the colored girls, and after outraging their persons, set them up for a target and shot their bodies full of bullets, then threw the corpses into Plum Creek, where they were found, horribly mutilated and pierced by no less than eleven balls. The negro boys, while the shooting was going on, managed to escape, and the news of what had been done was quickly spread. The most intense excitement followed, and the whole country was aroused. A large party of men set out from the McKinley neighborhood in pursuit of the murderers, and on Wednesday came up with them at Mount Washington Bullitt County, where the outlaws were surprised, and all but one of them captured.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

Two Men Stabbed and Another Shot—Probable Homicide—Arrest of One of the Participants.

This morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, a terrible stabbing and shooting affray occurred on Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Mansion House, of which we have the following particulars: There was a ball last night at the Continental Saloon, in the rear of the Mansion House, which was largely attended as usual by the class known as "roughs." After the ball was over, it appears that a man named John McDonald, who lives somewhere up the Monongahela river, took charge of a woman who had gone thither with another man. When McDonald and the woman had reached the mouth of the alley near the Mansion House and were about to turn down Liberty street, the party who claimed the woman approached and struck McDonald with his fist. In an instant some one—it is not known who—commenced firing a revolver. McDonald ran across Liberty street, closely followed by four or five men, who shouted, "Kill him." Lieutenant Seth Wilmot happened upon the scene at this moment, and with another officer proceeded to the vicinity of Hand street, where McDonald had been overtaken by his pursuers, who had knocked him down and were beating and cutting him. Upon the approach of the police the assailants escaped. One man was arrested, however, as a participant. His name is John Boyle, and he is now in the watch house. He was severely stabbed in the left arm.

McDonald was found lying in the street, bleeding profusely. He was brought to the watch-house, where he was attended by Drs. Murdoch and King. On the right side of his head are two deep stabs and a gash some three inches in length. An artery is severed, and the right ear is nearly severed from his head. At two o'clock this morning he was insensible, and it is thought he will not survive his injuries.

It is stated that a man named Robinson, who was present during the affray, received a bullet through his right thigh.

It is now high time that resort for bad characters was broken up. It has been the scene of more than one disturbance of late, and the affray of this morning is but the legitimate result of the existence of such a den of iniquity. It is true the difficulty did not occur in the Continental, but such places are the means of drawing together all manner of bad men and women, and they should be at once discontinued.

The Stabbing and Shooting Affray on Liberty Street

John McDonald, the man who was so severely stabbed in the affray on Liberty street, Saturday morning, has been sent to the Soldiers' Hospital. His condition was very much improved yesterday, and it is now thought he will recover. On Saturday morning the wounded man made the following statement, under oath, before Mayor Blackmore: "There was a ball at the Continental. I happened to go in there and stayed there about two hours. In coming out there was a young lady that I had seen before, and coming down the street with her met a crowd of five or six fellows who began to snow ball this lady. In throwing at her they hit me. I told the fellows not to throw, but they repeated the throwing. I told them some two or three times. In the ball room this lady and another girl had a falling-out, and I supposed that this party were her friends; so it appeared. When they saw that I was taking her part, I suppose that was the reason they pitched on me. I had no difficulty with them before. The crowd said, "Go for him," and used rough language. I told them to keep back, but they rushed on. When I saw them rushing on I pulled out a weapon—a revolver—to defend myself. One of them struck at me, but I can not tell which one. I pushed them off, but still they rushed on. I fired a shot in the first place over their heads to scare them; they still rushed on, and cried, "Kill the bugger," or something like that. We got into close quarters then, and I received the cuts I have. I did not know I was cut till it was all over. I don't know which of them cut me. As soon as it got too hot for me I called for the police. After crying "police" two or three times they dispersed. I did not use a knife; I used nothing but a revolver. The name of the young woman I was with was Moll; don't know her last name. I live in Elizabeth. Came down in the afternoon boat. I am a miner by occupation. John McDonald is my name. I gave them no cause for the attack; they commenced on me first. I do not know the names of those who attacked me."

On Saturday evening a reporter visited David Robinson, who was present during the affray and received a bullet in his left leg, just above the knee. Robinson says he was at the Continental ball along with some friends. After the ball they were walking down Liberty street, amusing themselves by snow-balling each other. Robinson says that he was near McDonald when one of his friends threw a snow-ball at him, and in endeavoring to dodge it he stumbled and fell against McDonald, who immediately pulled a revolver out and shot at him, one shot just grazing his right cheek and leaving a scar. He walked away from McDonald, when the latter shot at him again. They then clenched and a scuffle ensued during which other shots were fired, the sixth one hitting him in the leg, as we have stated, after this he was carried from the field. What ensued afterwards, he says, he does not know.

On Saturday, Lieutenant McCoy, together with Chief Irwin—both of whom had been hunting for participants in the row—arrested a man named Patrick Harkins, who, it is said, is known to have participated in the affair. Before McDonald was removed to the hospital, both Boyle and Harkins were brought before him, but he could not positively identify them, though he thought they were among his assailants. A bloody knife was found in Boyle's possession. Molly Davis, Georgie Warren, and a girl named Wagner, who were at the ball, are held as witnesses, to appear at a hearing to-day. Lieutenant McCoy made information for felonious assault and battery against the prisoners.

Stamping Cigars and Tobacco.

Acting Commissioner Harlann, writes to a Cincinnati Assesor as follows:

"TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 28, 1868.

"SIR—In reply to your letter of November 24th, in relation to stamping cigars and tobacco I have to say, that on and after the 23d instant, all cigars and tobacco in the hands of the manufacturer before being removed from the place of manufacture must be stamped, as provided in the new law. The simple inspection of tobacco and cigars prior to the 23d instant does not relieve them from liability to stamp in the hands of the manufacturer.

"A manufacturer is not obliged to stamp tobacco and cigars immediately after packing. He must, however, stamp them before selling, offering for sale, or removing from the place of manufacture for sale, use or consumption."

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Directors.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was held yesterday morning at the office of the Company, at Grant and Water streets.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock, and was organized by calling James S. Croft, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John H. Page, Esq., as Secretary.

W. O. Hughart, Esq., having stated the object of the meeting, presented on the part of the Board of Directors the sixteenth annual report to the Stockholders, with the usual accompanying tables and statements, comprising the reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Master of Machinery and Auditor. We make the following abstract of the report:

The report opened by congratulating the stockholders upon the restoration of the franchise of the company, and gives a detailed statement of the legal proceedings to which the company had been subjected. It also refers to the aid which had been extended to the road by the Councils of Baltimore, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then refers to the financial measures adopted to secure the early completion of the road. The report then states that early in June last the Board deemed it advisable to resume operations at Sand Patch tunnel, and that all the more difficult portions of the work have been let to first class contractors upon such terms as will result in saving to the company nearly $254,000, compared with the prices demanded in 1864.

The number of the new first mortgage bonds which have been delivered are three hundred and ninety-one, which, at ninety cents on the dollar, amounts to $351,000. There have been expended for engineering, $3,859 45; miscellaneous, $300; Sand Patch Tunnel, $5,299 50; making a total of $9,458 95, leaving $342,461 05, which is placed in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and for which six per cent. interest is being received. The report then refers to the increasing value of the bonds, and then states that the earnings of the completed road for the past year will reach nearly two-thirds of the interest upon the entire mortgage.

The earnings and expenditures for the past year are given as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS.

From passage	$163,456 84
From freights	337,621 19
From mails	2,550 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,893 20
Total	$509,521 92

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$ 89,113 16
Repairs of motive power	104,950 34
Maintenance of cars	26,863 75
Maintenance of road	100,275 01
General expenses	15,858 29
Total	$327,060 55
Leaving the net earnings	$181,065 37

The total number of passengers carried all distances was 422,750 against 411,116 the previous year. The amount earned therefrom was $168,456.65, a slight decrease. The freight transported all distances has been 393,402 tons against 374,965 the previous year. The increase of revenue therefrom over the previous year was about six per cent. The report then refers to the character of the freight transported over the road, and it is claimed that it is demonstrated that the road is more beneficial to the city than any other coming into it. The gross revenue has been carried as follows: Main Division, $350,784 19; Turtle Creek Division, $128,959 48; Fayette Co. Road, $28,932 27. The earnings per mile run by the trains have been 142-000 cents, which is about the same as last year.

The cost of conducting transportation has been $89,113 16-100 or 22 33-1000 cents per mile run by trains, which is 1 57-100 less than last year. The cost of maintenance of road bed, bridges and trestles has been $100,275 against $107,634 last year. The report then states the work of replacing trestling with embankment is steadily progressing, that at Four Mile Run being nearly completed. One thousand and eleven tons of new iron and 11 365 cross ties have been put down; it is stated that this expenditure must continue during the coming year. The report refers to the purchase of the Everson, Preston & Co. mill property, and the removal of the track so as to be free from all danger by the future fall of rocks. The cost of maintenance and working of the road has been $327,580 55, against $325,208 25 the previous year, being 87 45-100 cents per mile run, against 95 70 100 cents last year.

The number of miles run by passenger and freight trains was 358,758, and by construction trains, 15,810, making a total of 374,548. The number of passengers carried an average distance of 106-10 miles was 422,739, which is equivalent to 68,046 over the whole road; of the former number 258,494 were carried eastward, and 169,245 westward. The freight transportations aggregate 393,502 tons, of two twousand pounds—32,934 passing eastward, and 365,579 westwards. The average distance was 31 6-10 miles.

No harm—not the slightest—has happened any passenger during the year.

The floating debt at the close of the last fiscal year was $74,862 97, making the proper deductions for assets and counter claims its real amount was estimated at $56,995 79. This year its amount is nominally the same, but omitting interest due the city of Baltimore and upon stock we have available assets to pay the whole amount.

The report then gives a detailed statement of the manner in which the net revenue has been disposed of approximately.

One new locomotive has been purchased from the Pittsburgh locomotive and car works, and six box and four dump cars, for repair work, have also been purchased. At least two more engines and a considerable number of freight cars, are imperatively needed.

Thirty-eight miles of the line between Connellsville and Cumberland have been put under contract, including all the heavy work upon the line. The contractors are already at work, and within two years the entire line will be completed to Cumberland.

The report of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer, to the President, detailing operations of the Engineer Department during the year, was then read, after which the report of G. L. B. Fetterman, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, submitted their report of their examination of the Company's books and papers.

On motion, the reports were received and accepted, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

An act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 1st, 1868, empowering the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from its main line, was submitted to the stockholders by President Hughart, and on motion it was accepted.

No other business having been offered the meeting went into the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. G. W. Herbert, Esq., was appointed Judge, and Messrs. E. W. McClure and Charles Donnelly, appointed tellers.

A communication from his Honor, Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, nominating Messrs. James Hodges, W. H. Perkins and Hazeltine G. Vickeny, as Directors to be chosen on the part of the City of Baltimore, was presented and received.

The election was then held when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. William Ogden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, William Phillips, William Baldwin, of Pittsburgh; Joseph Pennock, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Meyers, of Somerset; Benjamin Deford, Johns Hopkins, James Hodges, William H. Perkins, Hazeltine G. Vickeny, of Baltimore.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at aw.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
N 76 oodS treet, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

LARGE VARIETIES.

BATES & BELL

OFFER

Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks,
Underclothing,
Silks,
Lace Curtains,
Velvets
Dress Goods,
Linens,
Piano Covers,
Blankets,
Flannels,

AT LOW PRICES.

de7

AFFECTIONS OF THE

KIDNEYS

AND URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES OF THIS NATURE ARE found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary, nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system, must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently, any obstruction in the kidneys that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves, and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen, to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills.

They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all druggists. de8

CARPETS.

The best Line of Patterns ever offered in this city, at the Lowest Prices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

Cheap All Wool Ingrain Carpets, at far below regular rates. A few Pieces at about Twenty-Five per cent. Less than Manufacturer's present Prices.

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WE INVITE A COMPARISON of our Stock and Prices with any house in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or New York.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
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DRUGGETS & CRUMB CLOTHS,

In handsome patterns and brigh colors, and at very low prices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
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BRANDING IRONS.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whisky Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

JAMES BOWN,

no21:wtf 136 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:m wsly:dawr

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable Liniment. Such an article is

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by al the Druggists and Storekeepers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SUPPURATING SORES.—Thousands go down to their graves suffering from chronic ulcers which a few pots of Holloway's Ointment would have healed. It is no skin-deep remedy, that drives in the poison of a sore. Its effect is to eliminate the poisonous element, and its work of purification may be accelerated and perfected in many cases by taking occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which improve the condition of the blood, and thereby promote the formation of healthy tissues. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 60 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

Dyp Lodge.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants, in the United States and Canadas, in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercises in

REAL BUSINESS,

By WM. H., CHARLES P. and ROBERT P. DUFF, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturers', National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers'

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Splendidly printed in colors by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Pp. 400, crown 8vo; $3 75; postage 35 cents. The only work in use containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of W.M. H. DUFF'S First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH

Late Pittsburgh Trust Co,

Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS.

James Laughlin,	Wm. K. Nimick,
Robert S. Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	John H. Ralston.

John Wilson.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6:d&wtf

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $8. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GEBHUZEN, No. 97 Third Avenue corner of Thirteenth street, New York. fe20:eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE.

A full line of Trusses. Radical Cure Truss, Double Truss, Mrs. Betts' Supporter, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Fine Surgeon's Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels.

Munn's Nursing Bottles, a large lot of Syringes, glass and rubber. Also, Agency for Burton's Tobacco Antidote. Bazin's Honey Soap, Bazin's Omnibus Soap. Bay Rum, and all articles for toilet use, sold wholesale and retail by

A. TORRENCE,

Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

STEAM TO

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $20. Intermediate, $55.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE BANKING HOUSE

OF

PH. R. MERTZ

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts,

Draws BILLS OF EXCHANGE at the current rates, mostly direct, on

LONDON,	BERLIN,
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Dublin,	Heilbrom,
Glasgow,	HAMBURG,
Liverpool,	Dresden,
Belfast,	Weimar,
PARIS,	LEIPZIG,
Fould & Co.	Cologne,
Strasburg,	Coblenz,
Mulhouse,	Cassell,
Amsterdam,	FRANKFORT,
Stockholm,	Mannbarm,
BREMEN,	Landorn,
Hanover,	MAWIZ,
Gottingen,	Kaiseralautern,
Winden,	Basel,
DARMSTADT,	Berne,
Wurzburg,	Lucerne,
STUTTGART,	St. Gallm,

And about 200 smaller places. In country districts and villages the money is sent from the nearest town by mail, free of charge, directly to the residence, and returns had in from 30 to 40 days. Collections made by power of attorney, for which I have great facilities, having connections with the proper offices there.

The French language is spoken at the office.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
no19:1md&w

PEOPLE'S

SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1866

CAPITAL - - $100.000

Office: No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

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VICE PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM REA

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Henry Lloyd,	William Rea,
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Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. m14:tf.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The undersigned, Executor of Christ. Hughes, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1868, that well known farm, situated in the forks of the road leading to Blairsville, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, three miles south of Blairsville, and one and one-half miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 138 acres, strict measure, with a large frame house, bank barn, apple orchard, and other improvements, adjoining the lands of Baker, Foster, Gilson, and others. The land is first quality, underlaid with limestone and coal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and the balance at the death of the widow, with interest, to be secured by bond.

P. McATEE, Executor,
Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
no25:wtd:1d

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of WILLIAM EWING, deceased, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay, to

J. NELSON EWING, Administrator.
November 16th, 1868. no19:3tw

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia. se14:eod6md&eow:w1y

Terrible Steamboat Calamity

The Steamers United States and America Collide.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Over Sixty-Three Passengers Missing and Many Injured.

BOTH STEAMERS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Surviving Passengers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MADISON, (Indiana,) December 5.—The Madison *Courier*, in giving the particulars of the terrible accident which occurred on the Ohio river last night at half past eleven o'clock, says: "The magnificent steamer United States descending, and the America ascending, collided at Rayls' Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum oil on her guards. The America struck the United States on the starboard and right hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, sinking the United States to about the main deck, in two minutes. Fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum oil, and as soon as the boats collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in the signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled by two blasts of the whistle. Then the United States answered, but it was too late, the steamers were at the point of collision. The excitement was terrible.

It is supposed that seventy-five or eighty persons have lost their lives. Several of our citizens were on the United States returning from Cincinnati. Three of these, Mr. Steele Bright, Lew Vance and O. B. Sappington, are among the missing. The receiving clerk, James Johns, of the United States, is also missing. It is estimated, but under the circumstances this must be a mere guess, that thirty-three women on the United States were lost. W. C. Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of the state rooms. Through this precaution and the pool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor, no lives were lost on the America.

Our townsman Harvey Foster was on the United States returning from Cincinnati. He informs us that he and a party from this city had just left the ladies' cabin where they had serenaded Mr. Inskeep and lady. Mr. Foster was standing in the cabin near the clerk's office, and Mr. Bright was on the outside. The latter came running in saying, the steamers are coming together. They felt the shock. Mr. Foster looked around immediately and all forward was in flames. He ran aft and with the help of a deck hand loosened one of the fenders on which both floated ashore. Mr. Inskeep and lady jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet and were saved—losing all their clothing.

Survivors of the terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America, after the collision. It was not thirty seconds after the boats collided before the United States was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted—which was her duty to do—to save the passengers on the United States. Those saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the America. Her engines were kept running until the boat was made fast to the shore. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot house was burning around him, and then left to avoid suffocation.

The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, and the most terrible result in loss of life, and the fate of the missing friends, have cast a gloom over the community. We still hope that our missing friends have made shore at some point below, and have been saved.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Further particulars in regard to the steamboat collision yesterday, show a larger loss of life than was at first supposed. Immediately after the collision, the United States was enveloped in flames, which were instantly communicated to the America both steamers being completely destroyed in less than five minutes. There were about seventy-five cabin passengers on the United States, more than half of whom were lost. The reports of the officers are very conflicting, but as near as can be learn, forty-five passengers, including fifteen ladies, and in addition, seven of the officers and cabin crew, were lost, while only four out of twenty-two deck hands, are known to be saved. The accident is attributed to a mistake in the whistles. The United States was built at Cincinnati, at a cost of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and was insured for one hundred thousand dollars. The America was built in 1867, at a cost of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and was insured for one hundred and thirty three thousand dollars, principally in Cincinnati offices.

The passengers on board the United States known to be saved are: M. Seickler and wife, Fremont, Ohio; James Price and brother, Louisville; Lee Kohn and Dr. Leslie, Cincinnati; B. Nelson, Allegheny City, Pa.; Sister Pearce saved, but brother lost; Captain Joseph McComan, of Cincinnati, burned about the neck; Robert Wilson, of Newport, Ky., slightly injured; J. H. Green and lady and Sol. Harris, Louisville; George A. Middleton and W. W. Hawley, Cincinnati; Wm. Chamberlain, Cincinnati; Mr. McFaran and wife, Nashville; Mr. May, Nashville; Mr. B. Fisher, New York; S. R. Clark, Memphis.

The following are missing, but supposed to be saved: J. Crawford and lady; Mr. Briggs and wife; Mr. Huddle, wife and daughter; B. F. Morris; B. Siessinger; Mr. Siessinger; Mr. Otter; J. Maddox, P. Hartman.

Those lost on the United States are Mrs. A. Jones and daughter of Waynsville, Ohio; Eligah Fort, colored. The list of the United States passengers cannot be correctly given, owing to the loss of the clerks register. Rev. Mr. Parvin and Rev. Mr. Risley, New York, are missing; also, Mrs. Hart Warring, of New Albany, and a young lady in her employ.

Mr. Rigley, John F. Burns, J. M. Lenver, M. S. Look, Wm. Garwin, S. R. Johnson, Mrs. George. W. Griffin, S Heidler, Miss Mary L. Johnson, Steele Bright, O. B. Sappington, L. H. Vance, M. Elfews, C. Hammers, Wm. Biggs, Charles Runk, C. Pope and Mr. Hagan are supposed to be saved.

The officers lost are John Fennel, Steward; Richard Marshall, Second Steward James Johns, Third Clerk, James Fennel, Barkeeper, and Dan, the colored barber. Mr. Hays, of Neshville, was severely bruised. Out of ten firemen on the United States, only three were saved. Ole Bull was among the passengers saved. Vice President Smith, of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, ordered the Mail Company a special train for the use of the wounded and unfortunate. The Mail Company have been organized thirty years, and only two accidents have happened to steamers of that line in that time. The wife of Commodore Thompson and a lady traveling with her were lost. Mrs. Hayes, of Nashville, is missing; John Neasels, of Owensville, Ohio, was lost; Harry Brunswick, billiard manufacturer, of this city, is missing. The yawl of the United States was swung up over the stern derrick, when the deck hands made a rush for it, upsetting it and throwing them all in the river; many of them were drowned. There were ninety-six passengers on the America, only one of whom is known to be lost. The wreck of the America lies against the bank on the Indiana shore. The United States lies in eight feet of water, almost one hundred yards above the America.

Eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Steamer United States; seven of them were so badly burned that they could not be recognized; the other is supposed to be that of Mrs. Pearce, of Louisville, Ky. The steamer, Graham, has been chartered, and will leave at two o'clock in the morning, taking skiffs, drags, nets, &c., to search for bodies.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Besides those already mentioned as having been lost on steamer United States are two ladies put on board at Cincinnati by Mr. Whelan, of Philadelphia, a lame gentleman and wife from New Hampshire, and a man and his sister from Natchitochez, La.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

NAPOLEON NOT DEAD YET.

LONDON, December 5.—Midnight.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announcing uneasiness in America on the reported killing of Napoleon, were received to-day. The rumor was entirely without foundation, the Emperor not being dead, or even ill.

BARON BEUST A COUNT.

VIENNA, December 5.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has made Baron Beust, the Prime Minister, a count, as an acknowledgement of his valuable services.

ARGUMENT IN THE BAUDIN TRIAL.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The following is an extract from the argument by M. Gambetta, counsel for one of the Paris editors, in the recent Baudin trial. Referring to the 2d of December, 1851, he said: "Those who have put the country under embargo availed themselves of the new facilities afforded by science to communicate more rapidly with each other. Centralization and terror completed the mischief. Paris was made use of to deceive the provinces; the provinces were held up as an example to jockey Paris; steam and the telegraph became instruments of this nefarious conspiracy. The news was spread through the Departments that Paris had submitted; it was butchered into submission. It was being mowed down by musketry and grape. Gentlemen of the Court: You can not grant that which is claimed at your hands. That great trial of the second of December can not be finally decided by any Court. It was tried yesterday; it will be tried to-morrow—always—everywhere. So long as justice shall not have been done, this great case will ever remain on its trial at Paris, London, Berlin, New York, throughout the world; and everywhere human conscience will return the same unchanging verdict; but there is another point by which our adversaries are self-condemned. For seventeen long years you have been the absolute, the discretionary masters of France—that is your own expression. We will not inquire what you have done; how you have expended her blood and her treasures; what her honor and her glory have become at your hands; we will not inquire as to how her prosperity and her commercial and financial integrity have fared, with the financial mines daily sprung under your very feet. The inquiry would be superfluous; but what judges better than we do is the confession of your own remorse. You never have dared to celebrate the 2d of December as a national solemnity because you know the reprobation it would meet with. We will appropriate that anniversary. We mean to celebrate the day on every opportunity until the period of the great expiration comes to hand."

CABINET RUMORS.

LONDON, December 5.—Ministerial rumors are inconclusive. It is understood that Coleridge declines to hold office under Collyer. Palmer is also excluded by his anti-disestablishment views. Mr. Moncriffe, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for Edinburgh University.

COMMERCIAL PANIC.

PARIS, December 5.—The panic in commercial circles here was occasioned by rumors of the Sublime Porte's decisive ultimatum to Greece.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PARIS.

LONDON—2:30 P. M.—December 5.—There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers, and conflicts between the troops and mobs at Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, have caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times*, in an article on the Alabama claims, argues against the government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward, and that the question of International laws be submitted to the Commission. The *Times* says the American Commissioner will come committed against England, and claims, by national law, that the British Commissioner will be driven to the opposite view.

The *Times* regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of these International difficulties, but it is certain that Lord Clarendon, or whoever the Foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

JOHN BRIGHT DECLINES.

LONDON.—Evening.—December 5.—It is reported that John Bright has peremptorily declined the office of Secretary of State for India, and insisted on the appointment of the Earl of Kimberly as Foreign Secretary in place of the Earl of Clarendon. It is believed that his wish in this connection will

LORD GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Observer* gives the following as a list of the members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Sir Wm. Page Wood; President Privy Council, Lord Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russel; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell; Secretary for India, Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, John Bright; Postmaster General, D. E. Grey; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Charles P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagan.

THE ORIENTAL SITUATION.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sublime Porte, at the solicitation of Russia, continues diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent to the Greek Government an ultimatum which is supported by the great powers.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—CARLIST MOVEMENTS — A NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

MADRID, December 5.—Impartial newspapers urge the concession of every Liberal reform to Cuba and a speedy settlement of the question of slavery, but says the Spanish honor demands suppression at any cost of an insurrection, which it declares was incited and kept alive by American filibusters.

Carlist movements are organizing in Catalonia and Aragon.

The provisional government has invited bids for the contract to lay a telegraphic cable between Cadiz the Canaries and Cuba. be acceded to. A full list of Ministers will be completed on Monday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 5.—Consols for money 92¼@92⅜; for account, 92⅜@92½. Five-Twenties quiet and easier at 74¼. Stocks flat; Erie 25½; Illinois Central, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton lower; closing heavy; sales of 8,000 bales middling uplands at 11d; Orleans, 11⅛d. Breadstuffs heavy; quotations unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 60s 6d. Bacon 55s. Produce—Common rosin 6s 3d; spirits of turpentine still quoted at 28s. Petroleum unchanged.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—Bonds 97⅛@97⅜

ANTWERP, December 5.—Petroleum 63f.

HAVRE, December 5.—Cotton 130 francs on spot and 122 afloat.

LONDON, December 5.—Market unchanged

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, December 6.—The steamer Scotia, from New York, arrived here this morning.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, December 5.—There was a report in the gold room to-day that riots had taken place in Paris and Napoleon was killed. Gold advanced 1@2 per cent. on the report occasioned thereby. Gold sale by the Government at 135 and 134 3-100.

RUMORED DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The *Commercial* says money closes easy. The rumored death of Napoleon and the report that trouble had occurred between Russia and Turkey, caused gold to jump to 136¾, but it relapsed to 136.

SNOW STORM.

The SLOW storm extended to Boston and some of the Eastern States. This morning it is still SNOWING here.

THE SIAMESE TWINS TO BE DIVORCED.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, sailed in the steamer Iowa to-day, for Glasgow, on their way to Paris, where the cord which so long united them is to be severed.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

It is reported that Dr. Lieber has expressed a disinclination to accept the Presidency of the South Carolina University which leading men of South Carolina are disposed to tender him.

Dr. Carnachan, of this city, recently performed one of the heroic feats of surgical art in the operation of ovariotomy, removing from the abdomen of a young woman a tumor weighing sixty-four pounds. The operation was entirely successful.

A SECRETARY FOR THE TREASURY.

The *World*, editorially, favors Governor Morton for Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

A private dispatch from Washington to the *Revolution* says that Senator Pomeroy has a bill ready to present to Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution which gives suffrage to all citizens of both sexes, leaving it to the States to fix the age when the exercise of the right shall commence.

ANOTHER SECRETARY FOR THE TREASURY

The *Sun* says it has private information from sources in Boston, which are entitled to great confidence, to the effect that leading Republicans in Massachusetts concur in anticipating the appointment of Hon. Geo. Boutwell to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of Gen. Grant.

THE ERIE WAR.

The New York Central injunction is understood to be an application to the New York Central Company of Mr. O'Connor's argument against the legality of the conversion of Erie bonds into common shares.

To day witnesses a fresh development in the Erie war. It will be remembered the Erie Co. paid to Mr. Vanderbilt, for stock in his hands last spring, the sum of $3,500,000, and a bonus of $1,000,000 in order to procure the cessation of suits instituted by Schell and others. This arrangement was concluded against Messrs. Fiske, Gould and Lane to-day. Mr. Fiske waited on Mr. Vanderbilt and tendered to him stock purchased from him by the company, making at the same time, a formal demand for the restoration of $4,500,000 paid to him. This action is taken preliminary to instituting a suit against Mr. Vanderbilt in order that the whole arrangement may be thoroughly ventilated.

In the affidavit accompanying the complaint of Belmont the arrangement referred to is made as one of the grounds for impugning the action of the Directors, and hence their desire to have the whole matter sifted.

It is stated that Jay Gould is about to make a lengthy report to the Erie stockholders, setting forth the great improvement in the road under his management, and its present prosperous condition.

THE MEADE LUNACY CASE.

Judge Sutherland has appointed Dr. Holstead, of this city, to visit Bloomingdale Asylum, to ascertain the condition of Commodore Meade, who, if in condition therefor, is to be brought before the Court on Monday, if it can be done without danger to himself or others.

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST.

Aurelia's Unfortunate Young Man.

The facts in the following case came to me by letter from a young lady who lives in the beautiful city of San Jose. She is perfectly unknown to me, and simply signs herself "Aurelia Maria," which may possibly be a fictitious name. But no matter; the poor girl is almost heart-broken by the misfortunes she has undergone, and so confused by the conflicting counsels of misguided friends and insidious enemies, that she does not know what course to pursue in order to extricate herself from the web of difficulties in which she is almost hopelessly involved. In this dilemma she turns to me for help, and supplicates for my guidance and instruction with a moving eloquence that would touch the heart of a statue. Hear her sad story:

She says that when she was sixteen years old she first met and loved, with all the devotion of a passionate nature, a young man from New Jersey, named Williamson Breckenridge Caruthers, who was only six years her senior. They were engaged with the free consent of their friends and relatives, and for a time it seemed as if their career was destined to be characterized by an immunity from sorrow beyond the usual lot of humanity. But at last the tide of fortune turned; young Caruthers became infected with the small pox of the most virulent type, and when he recovered from his illness, his face was pitted like a waffle mould and his comeliness gone forever. Aurelia thought to break off the engagement at first, but pity for her unfortunate lover caused her to postpone the marriage for a season, and give him another trial.

The very day before the wedding was to have taken place, Breckenridge, while absorbed in watching the flight of a balloon, walked into a well and fractured one of his legs, and it had to be taken off above the knee. Again Aurelia was moved to break the engagement, but again love triumphed, and she set the day forward and gave him another chance to reform.

And again misfortune overtook the unhappy youth. He lost an arm by the premature discharge of a Fourth of July cannon, and within three months got the other pulled out by a carding machine. Aurelia's heart was almost crushed by these latter calamities. She could not but be deeply grieved to see her lover passing from her by piecemeal, feeling, as she did, that he could not last forever under this disastrous process of reduction, yet knowing of no way to stop its dreadful career, and to her despair she almost regretted, like brokers who hold on and lose, that she had not taken him at first, before he had suffered such an alarming depreciation. Still her bravery bore her up, and she resolved to bear with her friend's unnatural disposition yet a little longer.

Again the wedding day approached, and again disappointment overshadowed it; Caruthers fell ill with the erysipelas and lost the use of one of his eyes entirely. The friends and relatives of the bride considering that she had already put up with more than could reasonably be expected of her, now came forward and insisted that the match should be broken off; but after wavering a while Aurelia, with that noble and generous spirit which did her credit, said that she had reflected calmly on the matter, and could not discover that Breckenridge was to blame.

So she extended the time once more, and he broke his other leg.

It was a sad day for the poor girl when she saw the surgeons reverently bear away the saws, whose uses she had learned by previous experience, and her heart told her the bitter truth that some more of her lover had gone. She felt that the field of her affections was growing more and more circumscribed every day, but once more she frowned down her relatives and renewed her betrothal.

Shortly before the time set for the nuptials another disaster occurred. There was but one man scalped by the Owen River Indians last year. That man was Williamson Breckenridge Caruthers, of New Jersey. He was hurrying home with happiness in his heart, when he lost his hair forever, and in that hour of bitterness he almost cursed the mistaken mercy that had spared his head.

At last Aurelia is in serious perplexity as to what she ought to do. She still loves her Breckenridge, she writes with true womanly feeling—still loves what is left of him—but her parents are bitterly opposed to the match because he has no property, and is disabled from working, and she has not sufficient means to support both comfortably. "Now, what shall she do?" she asks with painful and anxious solicitude.

It is a delicate question; it is one which involves the life-long happiness of a woman, and that of nearly two-thirds of a man, and I feel that it would be assuming too great a responsibility to do more than make a mere suggestion in the case. How would it do to build to him? If Aurelia can afford the expense, let her furnish her mutilated lover with wooden arms and wooden legs, and a glass eye and a wig, and give him another show; give him 90 days without grace, and if he does not break his neck in the meantime marry him and take the chances. It does not seem to me that there is much risk, any way, Aurelia, because if he sticks to his property for damaging himself every time he sees a good opportunity, his next experiment is bound to finish him, and then you are all right, you know, married or single.

If married, the wooden legs and such other valuables as he may possess revert to the widow, and you see you sustain no actual loss save the cherished fragment of a noble but most unfortunate husband, who honestly strived to do right, but whose extraordinary instincts were against him. Try it, Maria. I have thought the matter over carefully and well; it is the only chance I see for you. It would have been a happy conceit on the part of Caruthers if he had started with his neck and broken that first; but since he has seen fit to choose a different policy and string himself out as long as possible, I do not think we ought to upbraid him for it. If he liked it. We must do the best we can under the circumstances, and try not to feel exasperated at him.

Worthy of Imitation.

The Democrats of Clearfield county are about forming an organization to be called the Young Men's Democratic Association. This is well. In time of peace prepare for war. To redeem the State from radical domination, the Democracy must not wait until political excitement rises to fever heat. Let similar associations be formed in every county *now*, and let each of them be put upon a sound financial basis, by exacting a liberal admission fee, for active membership, with a nominal sum for those who are less able to contribute their money, but who are willing to help with their presence and good will. Then let sensible speakers be selected, and sound and reliable newspapers be secured for general circulation.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—There has been received at the Treasury in Washington, from November, 1863 to July, 1867, $47,600. and in the fiscal year closing with June, 1868, $49,000. The receipts are from different unknown persons, in various sums, from one cent upwards. These amounts are credited to the conscience fund.

The Sermons on Thanksgiving Day.

To the Editor of the Post: I am in doubt whether the *Commercial* Printing company did a wise or a proper thing when it collected, with so much care and enterprise, all or most of the sermons preached in our city churches on last Thanksgiving day. It may be a profitable thing to know all the bad and doubtful deeds and sayings that are done and uttered in the town where you live—and in this view, seeing that no man could have listened to *all* the thanksgiving utterances, the *Commercial's* reports may be valuable. But as religious sermons—as lessons that would lead men to be more devout, more forgiving, more tolerant, more charitable, more merciful to each other, many of these discourses, I grieve to say, are anything but useful—they seem indeed to have had no kind intent.

When we remember the recent melancholy fate of the foremost of these political preachers, we wonder how his dangerous practices can be persevered in. For it is yet fresh in the public memory, how a clergyman quite as learned and as eloquent, perhaps, as any who have emulated his style of pulpit teaching—in short the best of the political preachers—fell away and was lost to the church that once admired him so greatly. Ah! how rapid was the downward progress of that once promising and eloquent divine! We saw him leave the college with the highest honors—we saw him win by his eloquence and zeal the pastorate of one of our richest congregations—we saw him settled most happily, both as a minister and a married man—then soon we heard of him as preaching the most bitter political sermons—some of them from his own pulpit, and some of them from the stump—And then came his downfall—arraigned as a cruel and violent husband and father, accused of scandalous practices, alike unbecoming a christian and an honest man, he was silenced as a preacher and divorced from the woman he had promised to love and protect. And have we not a right to conclude that his departure from the true business of a clergyman, was the origin if not the entire cause of his downfall? And shall we not in the kindliest spirit warn the preachers who *will* preach politics rather than religion, of the sad history of this gifted and once honored laborer in the sacred vineyard? That his fate will or should be theirs, charity forbids us to predict or desire. That they are following in his footsteps, in perverting their calling, we are sorry to observe. But let us hope that they may cease their troubling and escape his wretched fate.

During the war, when all men, whether in the army or not, seemed stirred as with trumpets, we could not wonder so much at these vindictive speeches from the pulpit by popular, or would-be popular, preachers. But now the sword is laid aside for the pruning hook—the great leader of our victorious legions has uttered those blessed words: "Let us have peace!"—merchants north are sending south for southern products, and northern manufacturers are dispatching their travelers by scores to seek Southern custom, and good feeling is struggling for its former sway:—the soldiers are the foremost in carrying out the gentle injunction of the General of our armies—the politicians are willing to cultivate peace with their secession opponents—and all but the messengers of God's peace, it would seem all but these and a few angry women—are willing, with mercy and forgiveness in their hearts, to set about healing the wounds of their country.

Is this not strange? The language of many of their sermons can only be excused on the ground that the writers being unpracticed in war or politics are ignorant of the motives and feelings of those who are contending in these fields of human disputation and of the time when the fight is ended. Therefore, they continue their warfare after the battle is decided, and like camp followers, insult the dead and assault the wounded who can resist no longer.

I propose, Mr. Editor, to make some brief extracts from these sermons and shall begin with a discourse delivered by one ALEXANDER CLARK, who has *reverend* prefixed to his name. How far he deserves the prefix and suffix he rejoices in you may judge when you read. I have perhaps taken the most shocking and unchristian specimen first, but there are others that would do more damage, because the language is not so offensive and disgusting. In this sermon, preached to promote love and unity to God, and good will to man, we find the following:

THERE IS A CLASS OF HALF-IDEAED MEN WHO SAY THAT THIS IS THE WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY. SO IT IS; BUT IT IS THE BLACK MAN'S, THE BROWN MAN'S AND THE RED MAN'S ALSO. IT IS MORE THE FREEDMAN'S THAN THE IRISHMAN'S IF BIRTHRIGHT HAS ANY CLAIM.

Now, gentle reader, does this strike you favorably as the language of a sermon? If Senator Bigham, or would-be Senator Marshall had talked thus, no man would be much astonished; but for a man whose office is to preach the Gospel of Christ, it does not seem adapted to that purpose.

But there is more yet, and worse if possible. The wrath and contempt of this reverend declaimer, seems to be expended on Irish and Germans alike, and his christian love(!) is awakened in behalf of Negroes and Indians only. Heaven forbid that any christian preacher should manifest malice towards Indians or Negroes—but why should he hate the Irish and the Germans?

"God is here; for at last it is God's country! And if he permits black men in it, He'll see that they breathe its atmosphere, eat its bread and enjoy it as creatures bearing His own image, and destined to rise into His high heaven before their pale faced fellows who hate them without a cause. Whoever hums this silly song, "The white man's country," *ought to be chased out of it by Indians*; for if it comes down to a simple question of prior occupancy the copper-skins, claim is best of all. Shame on the tongue that has no better argument than "White man's country!" For in wars with Britain and Rebeldom, soldiers in ebony contributed largely to save this Republic from overthrow. If we relied upon the bullets of colored troops in time of war, surely we should be magnanimous enough to give ballots to colored freemen in time of peace. Suffrage does not necessarily lead to social equality. That is a matter of tastes. *Because a Dutchman votes in your ward is no reason why a Dutchman shall marry your daughter.* Voting is a matter of right. Marrying is a matter of taste. Tastes and right are not in danger of mixing any more than oil and water. Their equilibrium will not be disturbed by the innocent bits of paper that men deposit at the polls."

Now what good can this bitter, malignant kind of talk possibly do in the pulpit or spoken from any other place? We are certain that no Radical orator would make such disparaging remarks about his German fellow partizans. Certainly no Radical candidate, however he may hate the "Dutch" in his heart, would talk about them in this way. The only effect then is to keep up bad feeling and engender bad blood. And such is the effect of this thanksgiving sermon. We should probably have something more to say about these remarkable productions and will allude to some other of these sermons in a future number. PASCAL.

The Present French Dynasty.

In the work of Rev. Mr. Leakin, of this city, on "The Periodic Law," reference is made to the perpetual parallels of history, and among them is an allusion, not without interest in the present apparently critical state of the Bonaparte dynasty in France, to "the striking similitude of the leading events in the downfall of Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Both kings were dethroned at the age of seventy-four; both abdicated in favor of grandsons, each ten years of age. The previous combat with the people lasted in each three days. During the year preceeding each fall, bread rose to an exorbitant price and, as if nature sympathised with portentous events, terrific storms arose immediately after each downfall.

The present Emperor of the French was born on the 20th of April, 1808. In an article published in the New York *Home Journal* a few years ago, some reminiscences were given of the personal character of Louis Napoleon when in New York, in 1837. One of the peculiarities remembered of him at the time by the celebrated Albert Gallatin was "that he had a strande fancy. Can you believe it?" said Mr. Gallatin, "he has the impression that he will one day be the Emperor of the French? Can you conceive of anything more absurd?" Another remark made by one of his New York acquaintances was: "I have been told that he is a fatalist; that he does not believe that he shall die a quiet death, but that he will be cut of suddenly." The young Prince Imperial, first and only son of the Emperor, was born on the 16th of March, 1856, and is consequently now in his thirteenth year. If Napoleon, now sixty, should meet the violent end which he is said to have anticipated, or even if he should die a natural death, this child, in the present uncertain state of things in Europe, could scarcely be expected to succeed him.

The Emperor himself seemed fully conscious of the vicissitudes which the scions of royal families, especially in France, have before them when, in response to the congratulations of the Legislative Corps upon the birth of his child, he said: "I have been deeply moved by the manifestation of your feelings at the birth of the son whom Providence has so kindly granted me. You have hailed him as the hope, so eagerly entertained, of the perpetuity of a system which is regarded as the surest guaranty of the gennine interests of the country. But the unanimous acclamations which surround his cradle *do not prevent me from reflecting on the destiny of those who have been born in the same place and under similar circumstances.* If I hope that his lot may be more happy, it is, in the first place, because, confiding in Providence, I cannot doubt its protection when seeing it raise up, by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, all that which Providence was pleased to cast down forty years ago, as if it had wished to strengthen by martyrdom and by suffering a new dynasty springing from the ranks of the people."

Yet Napoleon Eugene, son of the Emperor, may possibly succeed him. At all events, we cannot say of such an idea as Mr. Gallatin did of his father's expectation of accession to the throne, "Can you conceive of anything more absurd?"

Sanity of Commodore Meade.

A writer in the *World* comments upon this distressing case in the following terms:

The sanity of Commodore Meade may not be finally established, but it is certain that it has not hitherto been impeached. What is alleged against it is mainly that he reviled the aspirant for his sonship-in-law in profane terms, and went so far as to express his purpose of imbruing his nautical hands in the muddy life-blood of that presumptuous Jerseyman should his presumption prevail with Miss Meade. But Shakespeare tells us that words are but breath, and words acquired in the ward-room and habitually fulminated from the quarter-deck, if they are sometimes particularly bad breath, are no more. And a proverb still more venerable than Shakespeare give hope to "threatened men" that their days may yet be long in the land. Is every man to be declared of unsound mind who indulges intemperately in intoxicating language? Then must Greeley hie him to Bloomingdale, and the *Tribune* shut up its shop. Or does the uttering of sanguinary threats make a man a maniac? Then what becomes of Wilson, and Wade, and Chandler, and Nye, and all the others, their compeers, who used to profess upon the floors of Congress, session after session, a desire personally to encounter and route the entire armies of the Confederacy, and daily sit down to a Barmecide dinner of which the viands were Southern bones and the potations were Southern blood. The immediate relief which would be granted the reading and the hearing public by such a disposition of those persons as the enforcement of the principle upon which the incarceration of Commodore Meade is justified would necessitate, must not blind it to the fact that in some even of their cases, and *a fortiori* in his, such a disposition would be unjust.

The Photographers' Convention.

This Convention recently in session in New York, adjourned to meet next year in Boston. Before the adjournment, a constitution was adopted that declares that the name shall be "The National Photographers' Association of the United States." Its aim shall be to unite the educated and reputable photographers of this country in the following objects:

1st. To improve the science and art of photography by diffusing scientific knowledge among its members; fostering photographic literature; stimulating discovery and invention, and encouraging home production and manufacture of many articles required for photographic use.

2d. To discourage and oppose any unjust imposition which tends to hamper the art.

3d. To establish the relations between members of the profession and the people at large upon just and business principles which shall promote the public welfare and be of mutual advantage.

4th. To establish a bureau of information for the mutual benefit of those deserving employment and those desiring employees. Employers engaging assistants to give preference to members of this association in good standing; provided the applicant be a person of proper habits, character, and equally skilled with an applicant not a member.

5th. To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment so as to prevent as far as practicable the evils arising from deficient training.

6th. To inaugurate exhibitions of photographic productions on a scale commensurate with the progress of the art.

The remaining clauses and sections provide for the practical government and workings of the association, &c.

After some slight amendments to the latter, the whole was adopted.

GARIBALDI recommends a dictator for Spain. If this red shirted soap boiler had an invitation he could fill the schedule exactly.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JUDGE MELLON'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Old Grievances Discussed—Expensive Justice—A Needed Reform—Magistrate's Court Recommended—Prison Discipline—Intemperance.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Mellon delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN: You have been selected to act as Grand Jurors for the present term of this Court. As to the details of the business which will come before you, or the nature of the several classes of offences, no special instructions from the Court are necessary. Under our system a law officer is provided who appears before the Grand Jury on behalf of the Commonwealth, and provides all necessary law forms, and produces the prosecutor's and Commonwealth's witnesses, and manages the details of the business before the jury.

The comprehensive conditions of your official oath, sufficiently indicate the nature of your duties; and the vast and increasing amount of criminal business to be disposed of requires energetic action and expedition at the hands of both juries and Court, as much so at least as may consist with a correct decision of each case; and a correct decision as regards the Grand Jury does not involve the guilt or innocence of the party accused, but merely the question whether the charge is so serious or well founded as to justify an investigation of the question of guilt or innocence of the party by a trial in Court.

But whilst there no longer exists any need for special instructions to the Grand Jury in regard to the details, a custom has existed time out of mind for the Court to make suggestions as to matters of general public importance, although such matters may not pertain to the immediate business of the Court or Grand Jury; and it has also been the custom of Grand Juries to notice in form of a presentment any matters which they may deem of general public importance, whether directly connected with their official duties or not. This custom, from its long observance by wise and able men, may be taken as founded in some useful purpose. Grand Juries and Courts are supposed to be in a position affording facilities for observing evils and suggesting remedies not afforded to men in the walks of private life, and hence it is supposed proper that, as guardians of the public weal, they should in some form or other bear witness for the good and against the evil: and this may be the foundation of the custom referred to. It does not follow, however, that occasion will arise for the exercise of this function at every term of the Court, by either the Court or Grand Jury. Whether or not the occasion exists must always be left to the sound discretion of each of these bodies to decide for itself; but when we believe the occasion calls for it, it is a duty we owe to the people to freely express our opinion.

There is nothing unusual in our immediate community at the present time, calling for any special remarks. Some old grievances, however, still remain, and which will attract attention perhaps only by continued importunity.

In the way of law reform, we are far behind the nation from which we derived our jurisprudence, and especially so in the administration of criminal justice. In England, at the present time, criminal law is administered with much less expense to the public, and less inconvenience and oppression to the suitors than it is with us. Instead of crowding all cases of high or low grade of crime into the same Court, and trying frivolous and trifling cases with the same formality and with all the appliances of trials for the highest crimes, a *Fortnightly Petty Session* is provided, where all slight misdemeanors and trivial charges are promptly disposed of by a few magistrates who meet once every two weeks for the purpose. Punishment, if deserved, is prompt. Innocence, when coupled with poverty, does not lie for months in a loathsome jail awaiting trial. Suitors and witnesses in the more serious cases in the higher Courts, are not kept waiting week after week about the purlieus of the Court for a trial; and the public is not saddled with the enormous expense of a full court sitting all the year round with its numerous panels of jurors and its tipstaves, and all its other paraphernalia for the trial of petty cases, which could be so much better disposed of in a more summary way, and by less cumbrous and expensive machinery.

At the last term of this Court the Grand Jury, in view of the multiplicity of petty cases, which came before them, and the consequent burden to the public, and oppression to suiters by the loss of time and delay, recommended the establishment of a police court. This would be a wise measure if such a court were established on the right principle. To establish another court with a jury, and all the usual appliances, would be of no public benefit, only multiplying offices without any corresponding benefit. Many yet remember our old Mayor's Court, which was of this character and of such questionable utility that it was abolished, and, on the other hand, to form a court of one or more magistrates, as in England, the salary or compensation of such magistrates must have no connection with the amount or result of the cases before them. With more honor and fewer emoluments the office of police magistrates might be filled with proper men to discharge its duties. Here, as in other countries, retired gentlemen of integrity and intelligence, in the decline of life, with time unoccupied in private business, could readily be had to fill the post, if it were made an honorable one, but this can not be accomplished whilst the inducement of high gains is attached to it, to attract the fierce competitions of political aspirants of all classes of character.

Another subject of great public importance is prison discipline. As regards this, it is a matter of congratulation that a reform is actually in progress. The unnatural and cruel system of separate and solitary confinement is likely to be abandoned in our State prisons, for one more in conformity to the nature and wants of man; and the hardships attending imprisonment in our county jail by reason of its crowded condition will soon be relieved by the completion of a workhouse. The energy with which the excellent board of managers having that important work on hand is pushing it to completion, deserves all praise and the opinion of all who have examined the work, and are skiled in the requirements of such institutions is uniform that the plan is unsurpassed for excellence. In the principles of its construction regard is had to the requirements of man's physical, moral and intellectual nature. It seems to have been apprehended that criminality in man is abnormal, and that to bring him to his normal condition, a treatment is necessary, more in accordance with human nature than that which would suit a wild beast. On this principle it is contemplated in the new prison to afford the inmates all the benefits to be derived from abundance of light, and fresh air, and social intercourse, and the healthful exercise to be derived from useful productive employment, and a proper stimulus to reform by graduating the term of confinement to a certain extent according to conduct.

The only other object to which I would advert is the much hackneyed one of intemperance, and in regard to that very little need be said, as it seems to be a foregone conclusion, that nothing can be done for it. This is the more to be deplored, as before you complete your labors you will have discovered that it is the immediate or remote cause of nearly all the criminality which is brought before you. But for this prolific crime no new courts would be needed, and ample room could be had for light and ventilation in our present jails without any additions to their size or number; but legislation would seem to have abandoned the field in dismay, and certainly temperance societies have accomplished little to boast of.

I must be permitted, however, to continue to bear witness of my faith in the good effects of a qualified and practical prohibitory liquor law. Such a law as would be simple, practical, and its execution placed in efficient hands. To possess these qualities it must be removed from the influence of party politics and official discretion. I am still of opinion that these qualities can be measurably attained in the law which I have on other occasions recommended. That is to say; to allow the qualified voters of each and every ward, borough and township to decide for themselves annually at their municipal or borough and township elections whether any license should be granted in their respective ward, borough or township, or not. This would be placing the power where it should be—in the hands of the people immediately concerned. Each neighborhood could then decide for itself, whether a grog-shop should be planted in its midst or not, and if one neighborhood adopted and another rejected the liquor traffic, the good or bad effects of the different policy of each could be readily perceived, and the policy appearing most beneficial would of course become the more popular and prevail. There is no reason why the people should not be permitted this privilege. No constitutional objection can be raised against it. Its salutary effects in some neighborhoods I have seen. When the jurisdiction over the subject was vested in this Court it was the practice to refuse license entirely in neighborhoods and boroughs where a majority of the people remonstrated against it, and the result was uniformly beneficial.

Hundreds of good, well-disposed and industrious men—especially in workingmen's communities, such as are found about coal pits and iron works and factories—are unable to resist the appetite for strong drink when the temptation is brought near them, and yet these same men would not go a mile out of their way to obtain liquor, and have no hankering after it when not in their way. In such communities I have seen the introduction of liquor shops do incalculable mischief, whilst the same men, in their sober moments, would themselves vote to remove the temptation far from them.

Too Often a Cold

Is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. J. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exercise a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

The Microscope.

Although the attention of scientific men was very early attracted to the microscope, but few persons outside of this class are yet prepared to comprehend and believe the many great wonders revealed by its use.

It is a fundamental law of crystallography that every different substance crystalizes in its own particular shape or form.

By the use of the larger magnifying power of the microscope, the ten-millionth part of a grain of any one crystalizable substance can be determined from another, by the shape or form it presents.

The microscope is not merely a scientific toy, with which to while away the lonely hours in amusement over the minuter insects of the invisible world of an animalcule life, which it brings to light. It has a far wider range of usefulness. It is an instrument which has been turned to practical account in nearly all the arts and sciences, and in no way has the wonders which it discloses been of more practical benefit than in the facts displayed in regard to the law of organization and the nature of vital action. These have been so fully revealed by its use that nearly all our scientific knowledge of *life* itself depends upon this instrument alone. The different composition and structure of the human body, as the bones, muscles, nerves, etc., together with the glands, their secretions and excretions, both in health and in disease, can be so minutely examined, and their individual facts so definitely *sketched*, that the *one-millionth part of a grain* of one of these parts or substances may be determined from the other by a microscopic examination.

It is this wonderful instrument, in connection with a scientific chemical analysis, and his untiring zeal in the practice of his profession, that has given DR. OLDSHUE such a mastery over chronic diseases. This minuteness of examinations, this close scrutiny of every case, this application of these fixed facts of science to the laws of health and disease, which it has been his life-long practice to make, enables him to detect the most complicated diseases by an examination of the urine alone, and to describe the *conditions* of the human system, and consequently to prescribe the appropriate remedy to *cure*, when a cure is at all to be had. Dr. OLDSHUE'S sphere of observation in this line has been very great, having been devotedly attached to these kind of investigations for the better understanding of the nature of diseases; and being a man of highly cultivated intellect, the learned and scientific seek his advice, bowing with respect to his medical opinions, and soliciting his medical prescriptions.

His office is daily crowded with patients from all parts of the country.

Popular Hotels

All use and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts as the best.

Catarrh, Catarrh—Disgusting Complaint.

Get pint bottles of Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR. It will cure it. And if you have rheumatism, or any pain, get Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, in white wrappers, at all druggists.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 9—Tobacco nothing doing. Cotton quiet and very little doing at 22½c for middling. Hemp dull; sales of undressed at $1 05. Flour firm and buoyant for supers and low extras. Supers sold at $5 40@6 15; extra, $6 25@6 75; XX, $7@8; XXX to fancy, $8 50@11. Wheat stiffer at $1 45@1 75 for fair to strictly prime fall; $1 80@1 85 for choice to fancy; spring higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 32; No. 1 at $1 35. Corn higher at 65@71c. Oats active and higher at 58c. Barley firm at $1 80@1 90 for prime to strictly prime Iowa. Rye higher at $1 2-@1 23. Pork advanced to $24 50. Bulk meats advanced to 9¾@10c for shoulders; 13¾@14½c for clear sides. Bacon higher at 11¼c for shoulders; 16½c for clear rib sides; 16½@17c for clear sides. Lard advanced to 15c for choice tierce; 16c for keg. Whisky dull at 95c. Hogs stiff and in demand; prices range from 7¼@8¼. Number of hogs killed to date, 110,000. Cattle firm and higher for best grades at 6½@6½c for prime to extra.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1868.

BUSINESS—The markets have undergone no particular change since our last. The extreme cold weather has no doubt been a drawback in trade generally. Produce—The receipts being light, the market was firmer, with more disposition to operate on the part of dealers. Our rivers are again falling, with a good stage of water—sufficient for all purposes. On the wharf trade was active and shipments were liberal. Flour—The market was considerably firmer. The advance in wheat has stimulated holders, who are disposed to ask higher prices. The receipts were 1,034 bbls, with a fair supply in the market. The mills in our vicinity are doing a good business selling to dealers for retailing purposes.

GRAIN—We have to notice a firmer market and an improved demand. Prices for most descriptions are tending upwards. The receipts were light, viz: Oats, 35 sacks; rye, 228 sacks; barley, none; wheat, 150 sacks; corn, 554 sacks. The nominal rates with sales were as follows: Wheat was decidedly firmer; Red Winter advanced to $1 8.@1 90. The latter figure, however, could only be obtained for a choice article. Oats—owing to light supplies, prices have advanced; we can report sales from first hands at 62@63c, and from store at 65c. Corn—new has become scarce, with considerable inquiry and an advance in prices; sales were reported at 75@80c ₱ bushel. Rye—holders firm with a good demand; sales were made since our last at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bushel. Barley—holders were firm; the demand, however, was not active; we quote, nominally, Spring at $2, and Fall $2 12.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand has improved; we note sales in kegs at 70@75c in casks at 80@85c per gal.

WHISKY—The market was quiet with a moderate demand at $1@1 02 per gal. High wines sold at the same.

APPLES—The receipts were 148 bbls. We note regular sales with a firm market at prices ranging from $3@4 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—We have no change to notice in regard to this article; the receipts about keep pace with the demand; prices range from 35@38c for fresh roll.

FLOUR—The market has stiffened considerably, owing to the advance in wheat. The rates, however, remain unchanged. The rates for Western flour were: Spring $7 50@8 00; Winter $8 00@9 50. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands, made of the best wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9 50, and, in sacks, $9 20 ₱ bbl. Spring Wheat Flour in bbls, $8 00, and in sacks, $7 70 ₱ bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, Winter, in bbls, $9 50, and in sacks $9 20 ₱ bbl; Double Extra Family in bbls $10 00, and in sacks $9 70 ₱ bbl; and Spring $8 00 in bbls and $7 70 in sacks, ₱ bbl.

BEANS—The market was quiet, with sales of small white at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There was an improved demand, with sales from store at $4 50@5 00 per cwt.

CIDER—The market was dull with sales at $5 00@9 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The stock on the market being light holders were firm at $23@24 ₱ bbl for eastern cultivated.

EGGS—The market was steady at 33c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed Chickens at 12c, and Turkeys at 18c ₱ ₱.

HAY—Dull; prices range from $18 00 to $20 00 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The market was considerably firmer, prices tending upward, with sales of Peach Blows on the track at 75@80c, and from store at the usual advance.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was steady with a moderate demand. Prices further advanced 1c ₱ gallon for December delivery. Dispatches from the East furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Market firm, but not very active; prime light straw to white 36c, standard white 31½c; crude 16¾c.

New York—Prime light straw to white 31c; standard white 27½c crude 21½c.

Oil City—Sales on broad gauge at $4 75.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday was firm, and holders were asking an advance. The sales were 10,000 barrels, as follows: 500 bbls bulk, February to June, 12½c; 3,000 bbls, deliverable first six months in 1869, at 12½c; also, 2,000 bbls on the same conditions, spot crude 12½c.

REFINED OIL—The sales reported were 3,000 bbls standard white, deliverable as follows in Philadelphia: 500 bbls first half of December, 31c; 1,000 bbls do, 31c; 500 do 31½c; 1,000 do, second half, 31½c, and 500 do, first half December, 32½c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, December 7, 1868. }

CATTLE—The market was exceedingly dull to-day, which was owing mainly to the inclemency of the weather, which, doubtless, prevented many buyers from being in attendance. The number on sale was not large, reaching about 900 head, but as the demand was confined almost wholly to supplying the wants of the retail trade, the market was a hard one; the butchers did not even seem to be out in full force, and those who were in attendance did not buy very freely, seeming disposed to hold back in anticipation that they would be able to do better towards the close. There were but one or two eastern buyers on hand, and the miserable weather kept away a good many country buyers who are usually here every week. Prime to extra butcher's stock sold at 7 to 7½c, and medium to good do at 6 to 7½c. Stock Cattle may be quoted at from 4½ to 5½c, according to quality and condition. There was a fair proportion of good Cattle, though the greater number consisted of rough steers and cows.

We did not get a full report of the sales, but we have given enough to indicate fully the condition and tone of the market, and this, we are sure, is all that could be expected under the circumstances. A snow storm prevailing during the entire forenoon, and with it over head, and mud and slush from six to twelve inches deep under foot, dealers generally felt like getting away as soon as possible. We quote the following sales:

A. Mussey sold to R. McGarvey 22 head cows and heifers at $47 ₱ head.

Cullen to Myers & Needy, 12 head Indiana steers at —

Love to Myers & Needy, 12 head fairish steers at 5 60.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 70 head Ohio cattle on commission, at 4 to 7.

L. & J. Shamberg, 75 head mixed stock at 5 to 7 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 19 head medium sheep, for Armstrong, at an average of 5 50.

Nicholas Carr, 40 head small Licking county, Ohio stock, for Morgan & Mulholin, at 5 to 6 50.

Hedges & Taylor, 65 head of commission cattle, at 5 to 6 75.

Wicks & Allen, 25 head small heifers and steers at $3 50 to 4 50.

L. Rothchilds & Co., 29 head Chicago stock at 5 50 to 6 50.

Lobman & Trauerman, 30 head Chicago stock at 5 25 to 6 75.

Haas & Kraus, 45 head at 5 50 to 6 50.

Keefer & Ziegler, 31 head Washington county steers at $5 50 to 7 50.

Myers & Needy, 42 head Iowa feeders at 5 to 5 25; 60 head good to prime butchers' cattle at 6 50 to 7 50.

M. Verner, 26 head at 3 to 5 75.

Marks & Bro., 54 head at 5 to 6 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was a very full supply on sale to-day but with an improved demand, brought about by the presence of several Eastern buyers, the market turned out much better than was generally expected at the opening, and there were but few, if any left over, unsold, compared with last week however, prices have undergone no quotable change, though had it not been for the outside buyers, there would most likely have been a decline. Among the Eastern buyers we noticed Mr. Erisman, of the firm of Pidcock & Co., New York, and who, by the way, is a large operator in this class of stock.

J. F. Nerly sold 185 head at 1 25 per head.

C. Thompson sold 200 head at 1 50 to 3 25 per head.

J. Emmell sold 150 head at 1 25 to 2 50 per head.

Adam sold 12 head at 1 25 to 2 50 per head.

Stakely & Brother sold 100 head at 1 60 to 2 50 per head.

Garwin & Brother sold 185 head at 1 00 to 3 00 per head.

W. Young sold 210 head at an average of 1 25 per head.

C. Heeler sold 80 head at an average of 1 20 per head.

J. Walters sold 50 head at an average of 1 25 per head.

Quigley sold 250 head at an average of 1 35 to 2 50 per head.

Shaw sold 120 head at an average of 80c to 1 25 per head.

John McAllister sold 165 head at an average of 85c to 4 00 per head.

HOGS—The market for this class of stock is firm and fairly active with a demand fully up to the supply. In prices there has been no material change since last week, though there is a firmer feeling; we quote in a retail way at 7½@9c for fair to prime, heavy averages in a retail way.

Nicholas Carr retailed 260 at 8@8¾c.

C. Boyer, 200, at 7½@8¾.

James Prentice sold 26 head to Emerick & Co. at 7½.

Elliott to same buyer, 49 head at 7½.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, December 10, 1868. }

CATTLE—The market since our last was well supplied. The sales were to a fair extent, and previous prices were steadily maintained. The sales, however, exhibit a variety of prices. Good fat Cattle found ready purchases at fair prices; this, however, is generally the situation of affairs. We noticed a number of Eastern buyers on hand looking out, no doubt, for something nice for the holidays. The extreme figures were 3 12 to 7 87 per cwt. The principal portion of the operations were at 5 00 to 7 00 per cwt.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

November 19	702	$2 75@6 75
November 26	1,091	3 00@7 50
December 3	1,201	2 75@7 50
December 10	1,311	3 12@7 87

The above shows an increase in sales of 110 head.

SHEEP—The market was moderately active. Good fat mutton was readily disposed of at good prices, while inferior lots were hard to dispose of. The principal portion of the sales were on Eastern account. The rates were 2 50 to 4 50 ₱ cwt; extra fat mutton sold higher.

The operations for the past four weeks, were:

November 19	9,013	3 12@4 25
November 26	8,842	2 90@5 00
December 3	9,350	2 50@4 50
December 10	10,440	3 00@4 00

The above shows an increase in sales amounting to 1,090 head.

HOGS—The market since our last was an active one, the weather for packing being very favorable, and three of the packing establishments are in full blast. By far the largest sales were on eastern account. Prices were firm, and holders were not disposed to offer any concessions in order to effect sales. The current rates were $7 00@8 00 ₱ cwt. The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

November 19	13,900	7 00@7 90
November 26	12,972	6 25@8 25
December 3	18,000	7 25@8 50
December 10	18,498	7 00@8 90

The market closed firm with an upward tendency. The sales exceed the previous week 491 head. The receipts for the past four days were: Cattle, 75 cars, with an average of 20 to the car; hogs, 223 cars, averaging 120 to the car; sheep, 41 cars, averaging 200 head to the car.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 9—Eastern Exchange flat and easier at ½ discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Flour—Upper grades dull and unchanged; lower grades in fair demand; spring extras $5 37½@5 75. Wheat inactive; speculative and milling demand steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 23@1 27 for No. 2. Corn steady and quiet at 80c for No. 1; 87c for No. 2; new active and 2@3c higher. Oats quiet and steady at 43@43½c for No. 2 and 45½c for rejected. Rye firm and quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10, and No. 2 $1 11 in store. Barley quiet and a shade firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 62½@1 65, and rejected at $1 42@1 45. High wines inactive and nominal at 90½c for free. Provisions firm and buoyant; sales of 1,700 bbls mess pork, sellers option, January, February and March at $23 60. Short clear sides 12½c for loose. Lard active and firmer at 15c for kettle, and 14½c for steam rendered. Dressed hogs steady and firm at $6 25@6 75. Cattle in good shipping demand and firm; sales at $5 25@6 12½ for medium and fair steers; $6 75@7 25 for good to choice shipping; fancy lots sold at $7 60. Hogs firm and active.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 9.—Flour firm and the demand light. Western superfine $6 50@7 25; extra $8 25@9 75; family $10 25@10 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and receipts small. Prime white 90@95c. Oats firm at 70@70c. Rye nominal at $1 40@1 45. Mess pork quiet at $26 50. Bacon scarce and demand light. Rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14c; hams 18c. Lard dull at 16@16½c.

The True Medical Doctrine.

Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakeably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of A STIMULANT, AN INVIGORANT, AND AN ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed, from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous system to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver, will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street.

MARRIED.

FRENGER—RIGBY—On Monday, December 7th, 1868, at Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, W. H. H. FRENGER, of Staunton, Virginia, and Miss SADIE RIGBY, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BURNS—LAWRENCE—December 6th, by the Rt. Rev. Father Hickey, Mr. THOMAS BURNS, of Birmingham, to Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE, of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

ROGERS—On Monday afternoon, December 7th, 1868, MARY DARRAGH, daughter of Mr. Julian and Margaret C. Rogers, aged sixteen months and twenty-eight days.

SHALLENBERGER—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, December 6th, at Rochester, Pa., A. SHALLENBERGER, in the seventy-second year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Latrobe, FRANK P. ROBINSON, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM—On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

McCREERY—At 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, 7th inst., Mrs. MARY McCREERY, aged seventy-five years.

BURT—On Monday morning, December 7th, at 10 o'clock, Mr. JENNINGS BURT, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

O'BRIEN—On Tuesday evening, at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL O'BRIEN, in the 55th year of his age.

HUTCHINSON—On Tuesday afternoon, December 8th, at 8 o'clock, Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINSON, aged 71 years.

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN STREET,

Third door above Hand.

All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. aug8

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

NEW CARPETS.

PRIVATE SALES

DAY AND EVENING.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

In the city. Large stock of

Men's, Boys', and Youth's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SMITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs.

SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS.

CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Smithson's Emporium,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES', MISSES',
LADIES', MISSES',
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S.
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S,

LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO.'S

MAMMOTH EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

des

Honest men are easily bound, but you can never bind a knave.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Dyspepsia.

Keep no more cats in the house than will catch mice.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Fever and Ague.

War makes thieves, and Peace hangs them.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

Time is a file that wears and makes no noise.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures the effects of Dissipation and Late Hours.

Better have one plow going than two *cradles*.

PLANTATION BITTERS are an antidote to Change of Water and Diet.

Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

PLANTATION BITTERS Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We will receive subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, which is the lowest club rate.

J. KNOX,

de7&9d:wtjal 137 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN

Cabinet Organs.

(*PATENTED* 1868)

THE

MASON & HAMLIN

Improved Vox Humana

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was the first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether as frequently characterized by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no seperate pedal.

Style and Prices.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE No. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and panelled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. *The best Organ of its size that can be made.* Price $170.

NEW STYLE No. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case. Price $200.

NEW STYLE No. 39—The same in Pipe Organ style of Case, Carved and Panelled, Walnut, with richly Gilt Pipes. Price $300.

NEW STYLE No. 27—SUB-BRASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN; FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Brass, Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An Organ of surprising power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price $250.

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